The Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. V. YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1868. NO. 237.

The Ypsilanti Commercial,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

C. R. PATTISON,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms of Subscription.

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POETRY.

In 1852, when poor Pierce was run by the Democracy, "Fuss and Feathers" Scott by the Whigs, both on a Pro-slavery basis—all sold to the Devil, going to perdition together—the Free Soilers of that day took advantage of the profound disgust felt by canscientious men in both parties and nominated John P. Hale for the Presidency. We voted for this true patriot. Recruits were rapidly gathering to that great party, which was to overwhelm the ungodly parties of that day, and, in 1860, elect the President. The poet, whose name we have not, gave the people the following thrilling verses. Set to music and sang all over the North by the fair abolitionists, the daughters of song, they assisted largely in making abolitionists of many a young man, and even of less susceptible hearts. Not long since a relative was on a visit from New England, and she and our wife ransacked their old scrap-books and made both their voices and piano vocal with the songs of their girlhood days, recalling memories of old Massachusetts; among others the following song was sung. We were so pleased that we said, we would publish it in the COMMERCIAL. The "Car" in its resistless course has moved along, sweeping the old fogy conservative parties and politicians "out of the way;" and it is destined to move on in majesty and power until the lastremnant of the old pro-slavery power and parties is swept out of sight forever—until the nation is emancipated from its *last* copperhead, its *last* Democratic rebel; the *last* Northern aider and abettor of treason hurled into the abyss—not of forgetfulness, but of well-deserved and everlasting condemnation. Young men in the Democratic party take warning. You are ashamed of the record of the Democratic party since 1852; we can tell you plainly you can have no future in the Democratic party. Our Norrises, and Uhls, and Frasiers linking their destinies with this party are politically doomed. Else past experience is without its lessons, and there is no truth in history. Let us have the song. Young ladies it is not to late to sing this song in behalf of Grant. The hero is on the "National track," and is riding gloriously to victory:

Ho! the Car Emancipation
Rides majestic through the nation,
Bearing on its train the story—
LIBERTY! a Nation's Glory.
CHORUS: Roll it along, roll it along,
Roll it along through the Nation,
Freedom's Car Emancipation.

First of all the train, and greater,
Speeds the dauntless liberator.
Onward cheered amid hosannas
And the waving of Free Banners.
Roll it along, spread your Banners,
While the people shout hosannas.

Men of various predilections
Frightened run in all directions,
Merchants, editors, physicians,
Lawyers, priests, and politicians,
Get out of the way! every station.
Clear the track of 'mancipation.

Let the ministers and churches
Leave behind sectarian lurches;
Jump on board the Car of Freedom
Ere it be too late to need them.
Sound the alarm! pulpits thunder
Ere too late you see your blunder.

Politicians gazed astounded
When at first our Bell resounded.
Freight trains are coming, tell these foxes,
With our votes and ballot-boxes.
Jump for your lives! politicians,
From your dangerous, false positions

Rail-roads to Emancipation
Cannot stand on *Clay* foundation;
And the tracks of the Magician
Are but rail-roads to perdition.
Pull up the rails! Emancipation
Cannot rest on such foundation.

All true friends of Emancipation
Haste to Freedom's rail-road station;
Quick into the cars get seated,
All is ready and completed.
Put on the steam! all are crying,
And the Liberty Flags are flying.

Now again the bell is toling;
Soon you'll see the car wheels rolling,
Hinder not their destination—
Chartered for Emancipation.
Wood up the fire! keep it flashing,
While the train goes onward dashing

Hear the mighty car-wheels humming!
Now look out! *the engine's coming!*
Church and statesmen hear the thunder!
Clear the track! or you'll fall under!
Get off the track! all are singing,
While the *Liberty Bell* is ringing.

On triumphant see them bearing,
Through sectarian rubbish tearing,
The bell and whistle and the steaming,
Startle thousands from their dreaming.
Look out for the cars! while the Bell rings,
Ere the sound your funeral knell rings.

See the people run to meet us!
At the Depot thousands greet us;
All take seats with exultation,
In the car Emancipation.
Huzza! Huzza! Emancipation
Soon will bless our happy nation,
Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!

25 cents for the COMMERCIAL up to Nov. 3d. The home paper is *the* effective document to circulate.

The Story of the Hellhounds of Mississippi.

The New Orleans *Republican* publishes the following narrative of a man named Stewart, residing in Adams County, Miss., who had rendered himself obnoxious to the Ku-Klux-Klan:

Some time before daylight on Sunday morning, July 19, I heard voices on the front gallery, and heard my name mentioned several times. As I stepped out I asked, "What is the matter?" The man nearest me replied, "There has been a great row in Natchez to-night, and four colored and two white men have been killed, and we were mixed up in the scrape and we want your advice and help to get away." I replied, "I know nothing about it, and can't give you any advice what to do; and I have no means to help you with." I thought at that time they were colored men, for it was dark—so dark that one could not, unless by close observation, distinguish between persons. The one nearest me then said, "Come down the steps, I want to say a word or two privately." I replied, "Wait a moment until I put on my pants and shoes." He said, "Never mind your pants and shoos, we have no time to lose; it is near day and we must be off from here; come, I won't keep you an instant." I started down the steps with him, and when we were down at the bottom the other followed. I was drawn a little to one side, under a tree, when a third party stepped up to me and placed a pistol to my breast, and said, "One loud word and I'll blow your brains out." The other two took each one of my arms and placed pistols at the side of my head, and said, "Keep silent or you die on the spot." I discovered then they were white men in disguise, and was satisfied they were Ku-Klux. They led me forward some distance to the road. On both sides of the road there is a hedge in many places very heavy and thick. As we passed along the road others fell in and joined us, until the number increased to 15 or 20. I was marched along the road some considerable distance, surrounded on all sides by men in disguise, and each man with a revolver in his hand. I was halted, and after some Ku-Klux cabalistic signs and motions, I was ordered to kneel down and say my prayers. The man who was with me from the start, when I was on my knees, stepped to the side of the road and brought a large can, and came up to me with it in his hand, and from a sign given, another of the Klan pulled back my head, and the one with the can began pouring the contents over my head and face. Another was with a large wisp of hay rubbing the stuff over my face and through my hair. One of the Klan said: "Don't pour it all over his head and face; pour it all over the body of the d—d radical son of—." I kept jerking my head about from one side to the other so rapidly that the man with the can became enraged, and swore at me, and said he had me now, and he would give me a taste of hell on earth before he got through with me. He cursed me for a God d—d radical son of a —. The ingredients were poured all over my head, face and body, and my night shirt and drawers were completely saturated with the ingredients of the can, which I have found out since were coal tar mixed with turpentine and some other inflammable mixture. At this time the Klan held a consultation for a few moments, and then one of them said: "This place does not suit; let's go further up the road." They then took me further out on the road, and when they halted, the leader—I mean the one that had been with me from the first—told me to get down on my knees and say my prayers. One asked me if I had not said my prayers. I said, "No." He said: "You had better say them d—d quick, for you will be too d—d busy in a few minutes to have time to say them." The ringleader then stepped up and ordered silence, and said to me: "You are a member of the Loyal League?" I told him I was. He then said: "Give me the signs and passwords." I told him I could not. He repeated the demand several times, but I kept silent. After he cursed and swore at me, and demanded of me the signs and passwords of the League, I said: "You have me in your power; I never harmed you nor any one else in my life. You have already tormented me almost beyond endurance; but if you are not satisfied, do with me as you will. I am completely in your power, but spare my life; for God's sake, don't kill me!" Some of the Klan said: "Set fire to the d——d radical son of a b——h, and let him go to hell in a blaze, where all his stripe will soon be!" At this I rose to my feet, and I begged, entreated and prayed, and implored for them to spare my life. I was forced down on my knees, and was again asked for the signs and passwords of the League. I made no reply. I was then told to count ten, and that would be as long as I had to live. Some one said: "Let's shoot the d——d radical son of a b——h;" and others said, "Let's hang him, and leave him to be seen by his thieving carpet-bag associates;" others still said, "That is to good for him; set him on fire and let him loose, and he may run and show himself to others of the crew, that they may see what is intended for all of them, for we will give all of them a small smell of hell before we get through with them." At last one of them said: "If he won't count, I will count for him," and he commenced, "One, two, three, four," and as he said four I rose to my feet. "Kneel down, you d——d black-hearted villian," was said by several. I paid no attention to what was said to me, for I had concluded in my mind I would break and run, for I would much rather be shot to death than to be set on fire and turned loose to be devoured by the flames. I had not the least idea that I could escape, for I was completely surrounded on all sides by men holding in their hands revolvers pointed at my breast. I was repeatedly told to kneel down, but paid no attention to the command. The one that had been counting said: "God d——n him, he will soon be glad to get down. I will go on with the counting." He commenced where he left off—"Five, six, seven, eight," as he pronounced eight, I made one desperate spring backward, expecting to be shot to pieces. This brought me among those who were behind me. Two of them grappled me by the shirt, which tore away. Then they grasped me by the arm, but the coal tar and oil, and other ingredients, had made my skin so slippery that they could not hold me. I broke from them and run. Several shots were fired after me, but fortunately none struck me. I ran about 40 paces and then rushed into the hedge. The hedge was so compact that I could not get through it, but crawled in as far as I could possibly get, and lay there as still as death; they searched for me for some time, but could make no discovery as to where I had got to. After consulting a while together, they mounted their horses and rode off. At the same time I heard the rumbling of carriage wheels, and the sound appeared to me as though there were two carriages, and convinced that the party was mostly from Natchez. I lay with my ear close to the ground, listening to every sound, and long after every sound had ceased to vibrate on my ear, I crawled from under the hedge, and more dead than alive, I made my way back to my home. It is impossible for me to tell what I have suffered, and what I am still suffering from the effects of the tar and turpentine.

The Power of Music.

One evening some time since, as Mr. Theodore E. Perkins was sitting in the Howard Mission, conversing with the Rev. Mr. Van Meter, they were interrupted by the entrance of a wild looking man, who exclaimed,

"Is Awful Gardiner here?"

"No," replied Mr. Van Meter.

"Then," exclaimed the man, in accents of despair, "I am lost. If Awful Gardiner was here *he* could save me. *He'd* know how, because *he's* been the same road; but now I'm lost!" and drawing a bowie knife from under his vest he was about to plunge it into his bosom, when Mr. Van Meter sprang forward and caught his arm. Seeing it would be useless to attempt to wrest the knife from his grasp, Mr. Van Meter attempted to distract the man's attention from his suicidal purpose; but the unfortunate creature was seized with a fit *of delirium tremens* and became unmanageable.

Mr. Perkins not knowing what else to do, sat down at the melodian and commenced to play and sing, "Come ye disconsolate." The effect was magical. The man became sufficiently calm for Mr. Van Meter to march him up and down the room, while Mr. Perkins continued to play and sing. From "Come ye disconsolate," he struck into "Jesus, to thy dear arm I flee." The effect was still more marked. After singing that beautiful hymn, Mr. Perkins commenced, "Flee as a bird to your mountain." As the strain of this exquisite composition filled the room the maniac paused, sat down, covered his face with his hands, and sobbed like a child, or rather, like a broken-hearted, remorseful man. By this time Mrs. Van Meter, who was present when the man first burst into the room came in with a bowl of strong coffee, which she had thoughtfully made, and as soon as the weeping stranger became sufficiently composed she gave it to him. That quieted his nerves and renewed his strength and in a little while he became completely restored to the possession of his faculties.

"Who is this man?" was the question which rose spontaneously to the lips of his deliverers. But all efforts to ascertain who he was proved fruitless. He persistantly refused to give his name, or to furnish any clue to his residence or identity. Mr. Perkins accompanied him to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he took a room under an assumed name. But in his conversation with Mr. Van Meter, he had chanced to mention a clergyman in Newport, R. I., whom he knew. Mr. Van Meter immediately wrote to that gentleman, stating the case and asking him to come to the city. The clergyman came by the first boat. Mr. Perkins took him to the St. Nicholas and pointed out the man to him, whom they fortunately found at the hotel.—The clergyman knew him well. He was a rich resident of the city of Hartford, Conn., highly connected, a married man, and the father of several children. On coming into his patrimony he had taken to dissipation and the result is indicated in the foregoing sketch. But his day of salvation had come. The clergyman took him back to Hartford. He threw off the thralldom to rum which had degraded him. He took his former position in socity; and he is now living in Hartford, a respected Christian man, and affording in his own person and history the most remarkable instance of the triumph of music over delirium that has ever come to our knowledge.—*N. Y. Journal of Music.*

Portrait of Horatio Seymour.

A correspondent writing from Utica, New York, the home of Horatio Seymour, gives his impressions of that gentleman in a long letter, from which we extract the folowing:

They call Seymour up here indifferently 'Oration Seymour,' and "old Jelly fish." The Seymour city residence is a lead-colored, brick house, with wide, double chinneyed gables. Here when he wishes to catch a new fish, or spring a *coup d'etat* upon anybody, Seymour acts the part of the intriguing host by giving a dinner. Attacking the man's belly, he torts him in the conscience after a while, and the assassination is complete. When a blacker conspiracy is to be broached, the conspirators hie to Deerfield, or hide themselves in Bagg's Hotel. The liquor interests, the rail-road ring, the canal people, are all represented. They make the slate and tap the rosy, and the Democratic masses of the State never say "Nay." A clammy dictator of the wills and balots of the Democratic party, he has never raised his eyes from the cotemplation of his own fortunes. Loe, children, society, women, have no jos to him. His education began andceased when they put a "slate" intoiis hand. His deportment, street manners, courtesy, or whatever it may be called, is no implanted amiability, but only a part of his political restraint, conned like a lesson to take him to the head of the class. His nature is too feeble to make him eminent even in insincerity.—Strong men go on and carry the flag of conservatism, and make enemies by their earnestness, but Mr. Seymour only waits. In all this time of action he is at Deerfield writing a speech, full of sweetened lukewarmness, and when his bold associates have stumbled, disagreed, or served his destiny, behold! from his ambush our placid, philosophic statesman comes to gather the sheaves of other men. His convictions are *nil*; his power of decision is *nihil*. His speeches are notable for their lago-like tact to awaken discontent and promote public infidelity, while they suggest no relief, for the plain reason that Mr. Seymour has no opinion whatever. He is a timid lawyer, who gave up the profession because he had neither nimble nor profound qualities to give him abiding place among his competitors, nor moral courage to give nerve for the fair conflicts of wit and education. He quitted the bar as a sick man quits a jarring chamber, not from a delicacy of organization, but from sheer want of pluck, and conscious inaptitude.—He is intensely selfish, very stealthy, earnest for power, reckless of fame. He worked like a beaver for his nomination, as everybody in Utica knows, and he declined it before it was offered to him. As a President, he will narrow and belittle the destiny of the country, truckle to the chanticleer vanity of the rebel chivalry, make our Northern character contemptible again, monumentalize the rebellion, and carry us into the last ditch of dishonor. He will be bully-ragged by his advisers, give Bill Tweed and Pete Sweeney all the Indian contracts, and make the mighty recollection of the conquering armies mightier by the importance and drivel of his succession.

Wilkes' Spirit on the Democratic Nomination.

Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times* after recapitulating briefly the circumstances attending the nomination in the Democratic Convention, speaks as follows of Seymour and the issues involved in the contest:

"Horatio Seymour is neither the choice of his party, nor was the real choice of the Convention. His nomination is the result of one of the neatest bits of strategy known in American politics. After the lions had fought till they were crippled and exhausted, the fox, who presided over the convention and awarded to each their play, descended into the arena and appropriated to each their spoils. "I will not be your candidate," said Mr. Seymour; "I dare not, must not, cannot, won't." But he is the Democratic candidate; and interesting as the singular changes of the Convention are, we will pass them by—we will omit them, and briefly give our opinions of the issues his nomination presents.

Above all things this is apparent—that the opposition of Seymour to Grant makes all compromises between the two great parties impossible. They stand apart like Calpe and Abyla, frowning across the gulf in absolute separation, antagonistic and irreconcilable forever. During the war Democracy was not more opposed to Republicanism than the nomination has made it now, and as then, there was no third party in which the doubtful or indifferent could take refuge, so now every voter must make a positive choice. By this act of the convention the Democracy have lost that which of all things they most needed—a new battlefield, a new leader, a new banner, and another cause. Horatio Seymour not only represents the enmity of the Democratic party to the Northern plan of the reconstruction of the Union but also the enmity of the Union itself. He stands pre-eminently among those Democratic leaders who, during the war, stood nearer to the rebellion than they did to the Government. It was McClellan's shame that the South affected to consider him our greatest general, and that rebel soldiers protested against his removal from the command of the army of the Potomac, so it is the shame of Seymour that for him the enemies of the country had no abuse, and that it was to his election in 1864 that they looked for encouragement. When Jefferson Davis spoke of the infamous Vandals of the North, it was not to Mr. Seymour that he alluded; and when the rebel drums came rolling up through Pennsylvania toward New York, Seymour had little reason to tremble at the sound. The instinct of the South, sharpened by growing despair, recognized him and his friends as their allies; for, though he never struck an open blow for the rebellion, who shall tell us what honest stroke he ever made for the Union?—Grouchy, when he lagged behind at Waterloo, was as truly the ally of Wellington as if he had worn the British uniform; and we doubt if Mr. Seymour could have done the Union as much harm, had he been its open enemy in Richmond, as he did do it, professing to be its friends in New York. Who has forgotten his speech in 1861, when he blamed the North equally, at least, with the South, for the woes which the South alone had brought upon the country? And who does not remember how, in 1864, when he demanded that New York should re-elect him her Governor he openly announced that the rebellion was as far from being conquered then as it was at Bull Run, pointed to the credit of the Confederacy in London and Paris as proof that the United States' cause was hopeless, and held the Republican party, which in spite of his efforts was crushing the rebellion, responsible for the national debt? He, too, presided over the Convention which declared the war for the Union a failure, and demanded "the immediate cessation of hostilities,"—And even while he was making these speeches to the Democracy, Grant was holding Lee's army motionless at Richmond, grasping the rebellion by the throat, while Sherman was annihilating Johnson in Georgia, and preparing for his march to the sea, and Sherridan was whaling Early up the Shenandoah. Mr. Seymour is an orator whose eloquence bewitches and persuades; yet it needed mightier magic than his to convince the American people that the Rebellion was triumphant when they beheld it tottering to its grave, and that the war should be abandoned in the very crisis of victory. These things the people will not forget, and if they were willing to do so, the N. Y. Convention has forced to remember. By the nomination of Seymour the Democratic party has revived the issues of the war itself, and has challenged comparisons that would be terrible and fatal. In placing Seymour against Grant it has placed the rebellion against the Union.

Manifesto from Gov. Brownlow.

These desperadoes continue their outrages in Middle and West Tennessee. Instead of calming down, they grow more violent every day. The cause of their becoming more defiant will be found in the violance of language contained in the speeches of Forrest, Quarles, Bolyar, Rucker, etc., and in the infamous articles daily put forth in the rebel papers of Nashville and Memphis. It will be remembered that some of the above are the men and the papers that only a short fortnight ago were before the Legislature clamoring for the franchise, and pledged themselves to quiet the country by counselling violent men to desist from their breaches of the public peace.—Now, to inspire their partisans with courage and to stimulate them to further acts of violence, they are telling them with an air of triumph that the President will make a change of military commanders in this department, and send Federal troops into Tennessee under command of some Democrat or copperhead opponent of Grant; that the Grand Cyclops of the Ku-Klux organization is as much the Governor of Tennessee as the present nominal incumbent, who was placed in his seat by over 50,000 majority of the qualified voters of the State; that Mr. Johnson has discovered that it is unconstitutional for Gov. Brownlow to call the State military; that if that is done they will be disbanded by the U. States military; and that if the militia is called out the Democrats will openly declare for repudiation.

The duties and powers of the President are defined by the Constitution and laws of the United States. These by no means, authorize such acts as are contemplated. Let him, if he dare, transcend the Constitution and laws of the United States by interfering forcibly with Tennessee matters in the face of Congress. In the meanwhile, the Constitution and laws of Tennessee define and prescribe the duties of the Governor; and knowing them, he will not hesitate to perform them without intimidation *from any source.*

GEN. PHILIP SHERIDAN has recently written a letter to a New York friend, from which the *Tribune* publishes the following extract:

"It is, perhaps, needless for me to tell you how light my heart is on account of the glorious record, in front or which Gen. Grant stands before the country.

"The country now begins to appreciate that his was the only hand which patted me on the shoulder and gave me encouragement, when I, almost alone, stuck up my battle-flag at New-Orleanes, to assist a second time in saving the country and preserving the record of our soldiers. Had Grant, Sherman and myself, and all others gone over to the enemy, much darkness would have come upon the land.

"Two solutions were necessary for the settlement of the rebellion. The first was to take away from it its military strength. That was done at Appomattox. The second to take away its political strength. That will be done next November. It will be a short campaign, but as decisive as Appomattox."

From the *Detroit Tribune.*

THE DEMOCRATS ARE ECONOMISTS.

"We have increased taxation in Detroit only to $500,000 from $181,000."

"We have made New York city a den of—purely honest men."

"The late Democratic Legislature of Ohio only cost the State $60,000 more than its Republican predecessor."

"The Democratic State of Delaware has only a debt larger than heretofore and increased taxation."

"The appropriations of the last Maryland Legislature were only over $8,000,000."

"Look at the history of the last New York Assembly!"

"WE ALL FOUGHT FOR THE UNION."

Read the war speeches of Seymour, Pendleton, Vallandigham, Voorheis, and George W. Peck.

"With charity for all but niggers, with malice toward none but loyal men."

"Just got home. The condition of the canvass in Ohio is such that I must withdraw all my appointments in Illinois.

[Signed] "GEO. H. PENDLETON."

A Republican organizaton under the name of the "Carpet-Biggers" has been started in Cincinnati

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FAIR EXCHANGE.

Will give you anything you want,

SHEETING OR SUGAR

3,000 yds. Fine Challie DeLaine, just received at 1 shilling per yard.

2,000 yds. Pacific Lawn, very fine, 18c. per yd.

100 doz. Ribbed Hose, 1 shilling per pair.

Very large stock of Dress Goods, White Goods, Black and Colored Silks, Sheeting, Ticking, Striped Shirting, Summer Pant Stuff and Linen Goods of all kinds.

Examine our Stock and Prices.

Bring us your Wool and Money.

POST & CO.,

ITCH! ITCH!! TCH!!!

SCRATCH! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!

In from 10 to 48 hours

Wheaton's Ointment	cures	The Itch.
Wheaton's Ointment	cures	Salt Rheum
Wheaton's Ointment	cures	Tetter.
Wheaton's Ointment	cures	Barbers' Itch
Wheaton's Ointment	cures	Old Sores.
Wheaton's Ointment	cures	Every kind

Of Humor like Magic.

Price, 50 cents a box; by mail, 60 cents. Address WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all Druggists. 1y137.

CARD.

C. L. Yost, auctioneer, experienced in selling farm stock, and other property, furniture &c. Ready to meet all calls at the harness shop of Yost & Co., north side Congress street. 153

Binding.

Parties having binding, will please leave it at our office previous to the first of every month.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE

ON MILL STREET.

Good house; finished off in good style; a nice brick cellar attached to the house. Apply at the residence or at the Commercial Office [223] JOHN McCORMICK.

The Ypsilanti Commercial.

FREE TO DO RIGHT, TO DO WRONG, NEVER.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12th, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Ulysses S. Grant

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX

OF INDIANA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

At Large.—
CHARLES M. CROSWELL,
JOHN BURT.

District—
I. WILLIAM DOELTZ.
II. CHARLES W. CLISBEE.
III. CHALES T. GORHAM.
IV. BYRON M. CUTCHEON.
V. GILES HUBBARD.
VI. MICHEAL T. C. PLESSNER

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—
HENRY P. BALDWIN,
OF WAYNE.

For Lieutenant Governor—
MORGAN BATES,
OF TRAVERSE.

For Secretary of State—
GEN. OLIVER L. SPAULDING, of Clinton.

For State Treasurer—
EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR, of Hillsdale.

For Attorney General—
GEN. DWIGHT MAY, OF KALAMAZOO.

For Commissioner of the State Land Office—
GEN. BEN. D. PRITCHARD, of Allegan,

For Auditor General—
GEN. WILLIAM HUMPHREY, of Lenawee.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
ORAMEL HOSFORD, of Eaton.

For Member of the State Board of Education
DANIEL E. BROWN, of Genesee.

For Congress third District.
AUTIN SBLAIR.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Senator—J. WEBSTER CHILDS.
For Sheriff—BYRON R. PORTER.
For Clerk—R. J. BARRY.
For Treasurer—SAMUEL GRISSON.
For Register—CLINTON SPENCER.
For Prosecuting Attorney—A. J. SAWYER.
For Judge of Probate—A. D. CRANE.
For Circuit Court Commissioners—
C. HOLMES, Jr.,
S. G. TAYLOR.
For Coroners—W. B. SMITH,
A. ROBISON.
1st, Legislative Dist.—C. SNIER.

The Democracy in Hewitt Hall—Falacies—Outright Lies—Don't Dare to appeal to the Record of the Democratic Party.

Last Monday evening Hon. Isaac M. Crane, the candidate of the Democracy, addressed the people. The Hall was just about two-thirds full; a large number of Republicans were present. Mr. Crane is a telling speaker. He has the faculty possessed by Governor Blair, of discussing dry details in a manner to interest his audiance—keeping his auditors wide awake. He began by uttering complaints against Republican speakers and Press for holding the Democratic party to its record during the war. It is evidently a very unpleasant subject to him. He thinks the Republican party fulfilled its mission when it had estopped the Democracy from covering the virgin prairies of Kansas, the West, with the curse of slavery. Having succeeded in securing the destruction of slavery, for which blessed act he most devoutly thanked God, he thought the Republican ought to consent to die and surrender the Government again into the hands of the Democratic party. Speaking of the war he said:

"It came as a torrent and fierce as the whirlwind or the lightnings of heaven. But now it is gone. After four or five years of desolation and bloodshed we have come out of the contest victorious. The institution of slavery fell as one of the consequences of the war, and disappeared forever, and I believe I express the sentiment of the great mass of the people when I say I thank God it is gone. [Applause.] Then the question of slavery has no more to do with the question now before us, than have the questions which brought on the war of 1812, or the war of the Revolution. And when persons tell us it has, they are insulting the intelligence of the American people."

He forgot to say that the Democratic party was the author of the war. Began it—every single traitor was a Democrat; and every Democrat opposed emancipation. If the Democratic party could have had its way, he would have had no chance to "thank God" that "it (slavery) is gone." He forgot to tell us that we are battling the same party as in 1860 and '64, whose leaders, Wade Hampton, Forrest, Semmes & Co. declare are the living issues of to-day; that if Seymour and Blair are elected "the lest cause" is retrieved.—He neglected to tell us that Blair was nominated by these men on account of his letter to Broadhead, in which he says:

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to re-organize their own governments and elect Senators and representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President it will not be difficult to *compel the Senate to submit* once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed on this fundimental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife, to put the issue plainly to the country.

"I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us. Idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith, and the public credit."

This letter offering to restore the rebels to power, thus regaining what was lost in the arbitrament of war, made Blair the unanimous choice of the rebels and the Democracy of 1868, ravenously hungry, stoop to that which the Democracy in 1860 under Douglas refused to do, surrender horse and baggage to the whipped aristocracy of of the South. You cannot dodge these facts, Mr. Crane—we intend to blister them into you. Blair says the issues growing out of the war are the "living and only issues," and so do we. You, Mr. Crane, are the same party whose nominee for Congress four years ago, David Johnson, of Jackson, in a speech in our Public Square, said, (we quote from the COMMERCIAL, Sept. 30th, 1864, words that we took down as he uttered them *verbatim*):

"The war is now changed into one of vengeance and nothing else. Grant and Sherman possess a vengeful spirit. It is an abolition war—abolitionists reeking vengeance on the South whom they have been slandering these thirty years. Shall we, Democrats, concur in a measure designed to divide the Union, the proclamation? *I would despise the South if she should submit. The South is fighting for the God that gave them the blessing of liberty!"* [Great Cheering.]

The question was put, "Can we conquer the South?" "Never!" shouted the coppery portion of the crowd.—"That is my opinion," said Mr. Johnson; "I do not believe that we can conquer the South. If you destroy their large armies they will break up into guerilla parties and defy us to all eternity." "Who governs this country? Abraham Lincoln is your king. Do you expect us to support such a man? By G—d I won't." "By heavens I had rather fight New England abolitionists,"—(than the South.)

And you, Mr. Crane, come to us with your palaver, your smooth, honied words and say do forget all this. Don't lay it up against the misguided Democracy. We will "thank God" that *you* triumphed in the war and that *we* did not; in spite of our bitter opposition "we are glad that emancipation triumphed!" slavery is dead now, take pity on our poor starved condition and trust us with power again. And why? Because, says Mr. Crane, you naughty Republicans have blotted out the rebel State governments; won't allow impenitent rebels—the Lees and the Thompsons, the Forests and Toombses, and the Cobbs, to have their own way now as prior to the war. You wicked Republicans won't allow the rebels the same rights as the loyal citizens of Michigan and Illinois.

Why don't you honestly tell your hearers these men down South have rebelled against the government and now claim the right and you want to give them the right to restore slavery, and keep the South in the same demented condition as before the war?—Why don't you tell your hearers that the rebel State governments of Andrew Johnson, constructed without the authority of the law-making power, enacted laws worthy only of the barbarism of slavery, and designed to shut out the light of civilization? As Gen. Lee says, "Self-interest, even if there were no higher motives, would therefore prompt the Whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection." What "protection?" The Freedmen desired no "protection" but simply to *be let alone* in the enjoyment of the rights of every American citizen. What rights did "self-interest" prompt to extend? The protection extended to a dog, instead of that due to human beings. And you know it. Your North Carolina rebel State government in 1865 and '66 enacted, "That colored persons should be incompetent witnesses in courts of justice."—No redress against the oppression of their former white masters. The ravishing of a White woman by a Black man made a capital offense, while that of a Black by a White was not. Another law provided for the apprenticing of certain Blacks to Whites, giving a preference to the old masters of those Blacks. All contracts involving more than $10 whereto a colored person was a party were declared void unless reduced to writing and witnessed by a White. Mississippi enacted a stringent Apprenticeship system for "all freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes under the age of eighteen who are orphans." The right to punish by corporal chastisement and to "pursue and re capture said apprentice" were expressly guarranteed. "In all cases where the age of the person to be apprenticed cannot be ascertained by record testimony, the judge of the county court shall fix the age" so that Blacks fifty years old could be apprenticed with great facility. Next followed a "Vagran Act," providing that "all freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes, *over* eighteen years of age," who should appear to have "no lawful employment or business," might be hauled up, and fined $50; and, if unable to pay this, he should be "*hired out*" to any person who will, for the shortest period of service, pay such fine or forfeiture, and all costs.

Section 7 of this act provides that, if any freedman, free negro, or mulatto, shall refuse to pay any tax levied on him, such failure shall be *prima facia* evidence of vagrancy," whereupon he shall be put through a course of sprouts, as aforesaid.

Next followed "An act to confer Civil Rights on freedmen and for other purposes," which provided that no colored person should be allowed "to lease any land or tenements, except in incorporated towns or cities,"—and there only under stringent regulations.

Every colored person must have a lawful home or employment, with written evidence thereof; if living in a city or village, he must have a license to do job-work, revocable at the pleasure of the authorities. Then followed penalties for enticing or persuading a freedman or colored person to desert his employer, &c., &c., Next came a law forbidding "any freedman, free negro, or mulatto," to bear or keep fire-arms or other weapons under serious penalties, which made it capital fun for rebel soldiers transformed into State police to go around, seize and carry off the muskets which the Blacks had earned by fighting in the Union armies. The freedman not paying the fine imposed by this act was to be "hired out," as usual.

We can go on to instance the kindred acts passed by the Johnsonized Legislatures of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana &c., including the vagrant Act of Virginia, which Gen. Terry would not allow to be enforced.

Such were the rebel State governments unauthorized by law, whose abolition troubles Mr. Crane's conscience, and for which he made a bitter tirade against the Republican party. Just think of it! a poor black woman must submit to the lecherous indignities of a white man, and no redress. The poor white woman thus outraged by a black man can have the satisfaction of seeing her tormentor pilloried or burned at the stake. The apprenticeship system adopted was the next step to actual slavery, giving to the old masters the preference. The whipping-post, with all its cruel atrocities was again in vogue. White young men, as here at the North, to an alarming extent, can idle away their time if they chose down South; but lo! the idle Black for any cause, best known to himself, fined $50; and unable to pay it remanded to slavery. And if the poor Black wants to work for himself instead of his old master, and tries to be a man, he shall not be permitted to lease any lands, only in incorporated cities where there are none, and then only under stringent regulations. He shall have no land and yet must have a lawful home under penalty of being reduced to slavery!—must have a license to do job-work, revokable at the pleasure of the authorities,

You bawler about government taxation to pay the Democratic debt complain because such governments are wiped out!—hypocracy. The freeman's right to hold arms denied; arms wrested from the men who had shed their blood to maintain the Government. The abolition of such governments you call an "infernal outrage." And this man wants to go to Congress! Like an honest man why don't you tell the people that when Congress met and found that the rebel State governments were destroying the fruits of the war, rapidly restoring slavery, (which, being dead by wise Republican legislation, evokes your thanks,) made provision at once to arrest this state of things, enacting the Civil Rights Bill and the Freedman's Bureau, at the same time offering to the rebel State governments for their adoption or rejection the 14th amendment to the Constitution, the mildest conditions ever offered to a subjugated rebel people—conditions so mild as to evoke the surprise of civilized humanity the world over. Their best men advised them to accept or fare worse. These conditions, you know, were resisted, and by the advice of the Democratic party, who in 1866 at the ballot box, were overwhelmingly defeated on this question. The rebel element growing more violent, it was found necessary to adopt more stringent measures, and thus the Reconstruction acts of Congress, founded on a basis that all loyal, thinking citizens knew must ultimately prevail; a basis that Andrew Johnson inaugurated in Tennessee before he sold himself to the rebels.—"Loyal men white and black must rule." Congressional reconstruction became an utter necessity; and you know it, Mr. Crane. Unless we propose to restore 300,000 former slaveholders to power, and remand some 8,000,000 of people, white and black, to degradation and a dawnless night of ignorance. Schools were forbidden. The same spirit crops out all over the South to-day. Northern emigration, school houses and churches are ostracised. The following extract of a letter from a friend South is an index of the spirit in all the Southern States;

"For simply teaching a large school of negroes to read the Word of God, and exerting myself to prepare them for usefulness in their new sphere of action, I have been unfortunate enough to bring down on myself and family the dire vengeance of the white population of this State. At the same time, I have not been a Radical; for I assure you my sympathies have always been with the Democracy. My life is threatened every day; and I know not what moment may be my last. Already, I have had a coffin placed at my door as a warning and threat; and from all quarters come threats of violence. I wish to leave here. But I am at this time too poor to get away."

You well know, sir, that the sole protection of the unoffending Black and the degraded poor White, their only future salvation and elevation is in these reconstructed State governments; and you would overturn them, giving rebels entire control, reducing the poor White and Black to a state of serfdom. Under the lead of Frank Blair you would risk civil war to execute this fiendish outrage. And this man wants to go to Congress.

You say, "Why in the name of Heaven have we not got peace?" Because, sir, Johnson, indorsed by the Democratic party, declares that we shall not have peace, constantly cheering on the rebel element, demanding for this element the same rights and immunities as if they had not rebelled and sought to destroy the Union; declaring that the rebel State governments that waged the war against the Union, are still intact, that they have committed no crime worthy of punishment.—The Republican party declare against such monstrous assumptions. They declare for peace through governments resting on the shoulders, the ballots of loyal men; governments fostering equal rights for every citizen; education and peace—peace whose only basis can be laid in justice, liberty, civilization, religion, humanity. This is the peace we seek through the election of Gen. Grant.

Next week we will pulverize Mr. Crane's financial fallacies.

THE STATE FAIR OF 1868.

General Programme.

The preparations for the twentieth State Fair are almost completed, and we are assured by the entries already made that it will not lack in interest below any exhibition of the kind that has been held in the State. It will be a worthy rival of the great fair of Ohio, which will be held the week following that in which our State annual exhibition will be held.

ENTRIES.

Exhibitors can make their entries at any time, either by letter or in person, by the payment of $1. which constitutes them a member of the State Society, to the Secretary, R. F. Johnstone, at his office, 130 Jefferson Avenue, on Tuesday morning, the 15th, on the first day of the Fair. The entries will be made at the Secretary's office, on the Fair Grounds. All entries must be made previous to 12 o'clock, noon, of Wednesday, September 16th.

THE FIRST DAY.

The first day will be devoted altogether to the entries, and to the placing of them in their order, for their display and examination by the committees.

SECOND DAY.

The entries will be closed at noon precisely, and in the afternoon the books wil be given to the several committees by the suporintendents of the several departments.

Each superintendent will be found at his stand in the hall of the department which he superintends.

The examination of cattle will commence in the order laid out on the programme of the day in the cattle ring, on the grounds in the rear of the President's room.

The examination of the classes of sheep, swine and poultry will also commence in the afternoon of Wednesday.

Exhibitors of implements and machinery will be required to have their various entries ready for trial on Wednesday morning, and the superintendents of that department will notify them of the order of the plowing match and trials of implements.

At four o'clock in the afternoon some of the younger sections in the several classes of horses will be exhibited and examined on the track. The numbers will depend on the entries, and the programme of the day will give special directions.

THIRD DAY.

All the committees are expected to make and complete their examinations during the forenoon of Thursday. All committee men shoud report to the superintendents of tie class in which they are appointed by nine o'clock of this day at the latest, if they have not reported before, or ther places will be filled.

The examination of cattle, sheep and other live stock, vill be completed during the forenoon of Thursday.

In horses the examination of the draught and all work horses will commence at nine o'clock, in front of the grand stand; and, in the afternoon, the thoroughbreds and trotting classes will be tested during the rest of the day. Committee-men who have completed their examinations will deliver their books and reports to the superintendents of their respective classes.

FOURTH DAY.

All classes not examined will be received by the committee during the forenoon of Friday, and in the afternoon the special trals of speed will come off on the trak; and it is expected that there will be some of the finest displays of horses ever seen in the State.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the annual meeting for the election of officers and other business of the society will be held in front of the President's room.

HOW TO GET TO THE GROUNDS.

The street railroads will carry visitors by land, connecting with a line of omnibuses and carriages, at the corporation limits, within three quarters of a mile of the grounds.

By water and the river route, the most ample arrangements have been made by the society to convey visitors from the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad depot dock, at the foot of Brush street, to the dock of the society, close to the Fair grounds. Large, roomy steam barges have been chartered, and the fare has been fixed at *ten* cents each way, while a boat will start every ten minutes, or less, during Thursday and Friday.

Premium lists and programmes will be furnished on application to the Secretary, R. F. Johnstone, 130 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

W. G. BECKWITH, President.

25 cts. for the Commercial until the end of the campaign. It is *a good campaign document.*

Go and see the big stock of DRESS GOODS at

J. W. JOHNSTON, & Cos.

at Depot.

GRAND TRIUMPHAL TOUR

ADVENT OF THE MASTADON

YANKEE ROBNSON'S

CONSOLIDATED SHOWS.

THREE GIGANTIC EXHIBITIONS.

Under one immense pavilion, and presented to the public at

One Price of Admission.

This mammoth enterprise numbering upwards of

THREE HUNDRED & FIFTY Persons and Horses,

was perfected during the past winter at an outlay of over

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

And is of infinitely vaster proportion, and of more attractive and entertaining character, than any other establishment yet organized.

THE FEATURES

are a grand and comprehensive consolidation.

CIRCUS MANAGERIE AND PARISIAN BALLET

each perfect and complete, and unapproached by any other traveling organization.

THE EQUESTRIAN DEPARTMENT.

is under the immediate direction of the great bare back champion horseman Mr. JAMES MELVILLE, and combines a large and brilliant troupe of

DARING ARENIC ARTISTS,

selected from the celebrities of Europe and America, including the

GREAT LITTLE NONPAREIL

Master Alexander, the baby wonder of the equesrian world.

THE MANAGERIE

comprises an immense colection of rare animals, in which will be found the wonder of Zoology.

THE EGYPTIAN WALLAPUSS

A fierce and extraordinary animal, the only one specimen of the kind in America; also another rara creature of animated nature,

THE SEA COW

An amphibious creature of singular habits and the only genuine aquatic bison ever brought to this country.

LIONS TIGERS AND WILD ANIMALS. BIRDS, REPTILES AND MONSTROSITIES,

make up the total of the great zoological exhibition, which is a distinct compartment closed in by a GRVND PANORAMIC DISPLAY of art, embodying the wonders of animated nature, an arrangement made for the gratification of those who have conscientious scruples in witnessing the equestrian, hippo-dramatic and *ballet* performances, although it must be distinctly understood that all can be seen at one price of admission.

THE PARISIAN BALLET

is composed of twelve beautiful ladies accomplished *danseuses* and *coryphees* who will introduce the *chef-d'oeuvre* of terpsichorian art, including the *pas-des'naids* and saltatory gems of "UNDINE" and the "WHITE FAWN."

This grand consolidation will exhibit at

YPSILANTI, SATURDAY OCT., 3D, '68.

AFTERNOON & NIGHT.

Admission - - - - 50cts., *Adults.*
Children under 9 years, - - - 25 *cents.*

The same price charged for mere circuses and other minor shows.

BEAR IN MIND

that the grand processlou, or triumphal cavalcade, will take place at 10 o'clock A, M., and will present a dazzling array of *magnificently costumed Demoiselles, Knights in polished armor. Equerries, Pages, & Masqueraders, Ricely caparisoned Camels, Elephants, horses, ponies and pantomimiste.*

The Superb Car of Undine

and attendent lessons, and mythological representatives, *Elaborate Chariots, Cars, and Vehicles.*

constituting *en masse* a panoramic outside show of gold and glitters, over

One Mile In Length!

A. S. BURT, Agt.

New Advertisements.

SOLON ROBINSON, REV. BISHOP SCOTT, PROF. E. L. YOUMANS, REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, ORANGE JUDD, and many others, will tell you that the *Doty Washing Mashine* and *Universal Wringer* save their cost in clothing every year besides the time and labor washing. You may prove their statements true by sending the retail price: Washer $14; Extra Wringer $9—and we will forward to places where no one is selling, either or both, free of charge. If, after a trial of one month, you are not entirely satisfied, we will *refund the money* on the return of the Machines, freight free. Large discounts to the Trade everywhere. Manufactured and sold in the North-west by DOTY MANUFACTURING CO.,
Janesville, Wis.
R. C. BROWNING, General Agent,
23 Courtlandt st., New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR

Its Causes, Character, Conduct & Results

BY HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Its ready sale, combined with an increased commission make it the best subsription book ever published. One agent in Easton Pa., reports 72 subscribers in three days. Another in Boston, 103 subscribers in four days.

Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Cincinnati: Ohio; Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

$1200 A YEAR TO AGENTS to sell the STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. *Full particulars free.* Extra inducements to experienced Agents. Call on or address W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, O.; Boston, Mass. or St. Louis, Mo.

Wanted--Agents. $75 to $200 per month to sell the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Address SECOMB & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA., or BOSTON MASS.

TO GOOD TRUSTY AGENTS. We will pay **$50 per month and expenses.** For particulars, address G. W. Jackson & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Agents Wanted. $175 a month to sell the GEGUINE OROIDE HUNTING CASED WATCHES, best imitation gold watches made. Price $15. Great inducements to agents. Address OROIDE WATCH CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED.—SALESMEN to travel for a Manufacturing Company and sell by sample. Good wages guaranteed. Address with stamp, H. D. HAMILTON & Co., No. 413 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS.—Rare chance to make money. Articles light new, very profitable. Bought by 89 out of every 100 to whom offered. Address with stamp for circular, GREENE & Co. Manufacturers, 413 Chestnut st., Phila., Pa.

AXES.

All Styles and Shapes.

GET YOURS FOR NOTHING.

Any one who sends us an order for **FIVE (5) AXES** at **ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF EACH,** with the cash, will receive **one extra for nothing.**

We will put our axe alongside of any other make and prove it the best finished and the largest steel, measuring two and a half inches.

We have made Axes for twenty-two years, and won't yield the palm in shape to any manufacturer, and yet confess that a "Sucker in Illinois," called COLBURN, beat us in his patent shape. The circular bit and continuous edge makes the same labor produce twice as much effect

THIS CUT IS LIKE THE COLBURN PATENT AXE.

WE CALL IT

COLBURN'S PATENT

RED JACKET AXE.

Any one who sends us an order for **Five Axes** of this shape, at **Two ($2) Dollars each,** with the cash, will receive **one extra, for nothing.**

All responsible Hardware Dealers sell the "LIPPINCOTT AXES" Buy from them. But if there should happen to be one so unfortunate as not to know us, send the money and we will be sure to please you.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Sole owners of Colburn's Patent Axe.

J. & P. COATS

TWIST THEIR BEST SPOOL COTTON

SIX-CORD

With special reference to the wants of operatives on

SEWING MACHINES.

Nos. 40, 46, 50, 60, 70,

Especially, are

STRONGER THAN EVER BEFORE.

FOR SALE BY
ALL DELERS IN DRY GOOCS
AND NOTIONS.

PATRONIZE THE BEST.

BRIGHAM & CO'S

GREAT

ONE DOLLAR SALE.

We sell all kinds of DRY, FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS at the uniform price of

ONE DOLLAR

and will guarantee you more and better goods for that money, than you can get elsewhere. OUR COMMISSIONS TO AGENTS are not exceeded by any firm in the business. Circulars describing goods sent free to any address. SEND FOR ONE.

BRIGHAM & CO.
71 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

OUR NEW FALL CIRCULAR OF OUR

GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE,

Now ready and sent free. Inducements to Agents better than ever. Checks ten cents each, describing article. STOCKMAN & CO., 84 Water St., Boston, Mass.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS

WILL enrich the blood and prevent it from becoming watery and weak, and give a florid complexion, restore the appetite and invigorate the system. Perfectly harmless tonic and palatable, and can be taken at all times. The IRON in these bitters easily enters into the circulation, being in the form of a PYROPHOSPHATE, it is more readily absorded into the system than any other form of Iron. Prepared and for sale by WM. ELLIS, 12 So. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, and for sale by druggists generally.

BLOOD, MANHOOD---Nothing so important. Send two stamps for sealed 75 pages on the whole subject. DR. WHITTIER, confidential physician, 617 St. Charles st., St. Louis, Mo., stands pre-eminently above all others in his speciality. No matter who failed, state your case. Patients treated by mail in every State.

THE SUCCESS

Of our one dollar sale has caused such

A COMPLETE

REVOLUTION

IN TRADE.

That in order to supply the demand occasioned by our constantly increasing patronage, we have recently made importations for the fall trade, direct from European manufacturers

AMOUNTING TO NEARLY $500,000,

So that we are preprred to sell every description of **Dry and Fancy Goods,** Silver plated ware, cutlery, watches, albums, jewelry, &c., of better quality than any concern in the country for the uniform price of

ONE DOLLAR FOR EACH ARTICLE.

The best of Boston and New York references given as to the reliability of our house, and that our business is conducted in the fairest and most legitimate manner possible, and that we give greater value for the money than can be obtained in any other way.

All goods damaged or broken in transportation replaced without charge.

Checks describing articles sold sent to agents in clubs at rates mentionod below. We guarantee every article to cost less than if bought at any Boston or New York wholesale house.

Our commissions to agents

Exceed those of every other establishment of the kind,—proof of this can be found in comparing our premiums with those of others for clubs of the same size, in addition to which we claim to give better goods of the same character.

We will send to agents free of charge.

For a Club of 30 and three dollars.—1 doz. good linen shirt fronts, 1 set solid gold studs, all wool cassimere for pants, fine white counterpane, large size, 1 elegant balmoral skirt, 20 yards brown or bleached sheeting, good quality, yard wide, 1 elegant 100 picture morrocco-bound photograph album, 1 double lens stereoscope and 12 foreign views, 1 silver plated engraved 5 bottle castor, 1 elegant silk fan, with ivory or sandal wood frame, feathered edge and spangled, 1 steel carving knife and fork, very best quality, ivory balanced handle, 1 handsome beaded and lined parasol, 20 yards good print, 1 very fine damask table cover, 1 pr. best quality ladies' serge congress boots, 1 doz. fine linen towels, ½ doz. Rogers' best silver dessert forks, 1 ladies' large real morocco traveling bag, 1 fancy dress pattern, ½ doz. elegant silver plated engraved napkin rings, 1 doz. ladies' fine merino or cotton stockings, gents' heavy chased solid gold ring, 1 pr. ladies' high cut balmoral boots, 1 elegant delaine dress pattern, 1 violin and bow, in box complete, 1 set jewelry, pin, ear drops, and sleeve buttons.

For a Club of 50 and five dollars—1 black or colored alpacca dress pattern, 1 set lace curtains, 1 pr. all wool blankets, engraved silver plated 6 bottle revolving castor, 1 beautiful writing desk, 1 solid gold scarf pin, 3½ yards very fine cassimere for pants and vest, 1 set ivory balanced handle knives with silver plated forks, 1 elegant satin parasol, heavily beaded and lined with silk. 1 pr. gents calf boots, 30 yards good print, 30 yards good brown or bleached sheeting, yard wide or 40 yards ¾ yard wide, good quality. 1 ladies' elegant morocco traveling bag, 1 square wool shawl, 1 plain Norwich poplin dress patern, 1¾ yards double width cloth for ladies' cloak, elegant engraved silver tea pot, 8 yards double width water proof cloth for cloaking.

For a Club of 100 and ten dollars—1 rich merino or thibet dress pattern 1 pair fine damask table cloths and napkins to match, 1 pair gents French calf boots, 1 heavy silver plated engraved ice pitcher, very fine all wool cloth for ladies' cloak, 1 web very best quality brown or bleached sheeting, 7½ yards fine cassimere for suit, 1 elegant poplin dress pattern, one elegant English berage dress pattern, 1 beautiful English berage shawl, 1 set ivory balanced handle knives and forks, 1 ladies or gents silver hunting-case watch, 1 Bartlett hand portable sewing machine, splendid family bible, steel engravings, with record and photograph pages, 25 yards good hemp carpeting, good colors. 1 pair good marseilles quilt, 1 good 6 barrel revolvor, 1 elegant fur muff and cape, 1 single barrel shot gun, 1 silver plated, engraved, 6 bottled revolving castor, cut glass bottles. 1 very fine violin and bow, in case. 1 set ivory balanced knives and forks.

Presents for larger clubs increase in the same ratio.

Send Money by Registered Letter.

Catalogue of goods sent to any address free.

PARKER & CO.

Nos. 98 and 100 Summer St., Boston.

PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming. How either sex may fascinate and gain the affections of any one they choose, instantly; also secure prosperity in love or business. Every one can acquire this singular power. This queer, exciting book has been published by us ten years, the sale of which has been enormous, and is the only book of the kind in the English language. Sent by mail for 25 cts., or five for one dollar, together with a guide to the unmarried. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Book Publishers, Philadelphia.

HEARTT & BRO.,

"Depot Hardware Store"

SELL

PUMPS,

Well and Cistern Pumps.

Upright handle Cistern Pumps with 6 feet of pipe, at $2.75.

Lever handle Cistern Pumps with 6 feet of pipe at $3.75.

"Cucumber" wood Well Pumps with 12 feet of pipe at $6.50.

"Patent" stone and wood Well Pumps with 12 feet of pipe at $9.50.

ALSO IRON PUMPS AND SINKS.

HEARTT & BRO.,

"Depot Hardware Store"

SELL

RUBBER BUMPERS

At $1.10 per lb.

BABBIT METAL

N. A. S. Co. at 25c per lb.

Grind Stones.

BEEUWKES' PATENT METALIC

FIRE PROOF CHMNEY

Cheaper, Safer and more Durable than Brick.

Manufactured by
HEARTT & BRO.
Depot Hardware Store.

The "Metalic Fre-Proof Chimney" is fulfilling our most sanguine expectations, becoming deservedly popular with house builders. Call and see model and testomonials, and leave your order with

HEARTT & BRO.,
Proprietors for one half of Washtenaw Co.

Dr. J. A. WATLNG.

Would respectfully inform his friends and patrons, that as he has accepted the professorship of Chemecal Dentistry in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, he will be absent from his office the coming winter, from the 15th of October, until the 1st of March, persons wishing to secure his professional services, are requested to call as soon as possible. 282-2m

The Ypsilanti Commercial.

Our pole cut down by the Ypsilanti Ku-Blux-Klan, rejuvinated, taller and better, will be raised this evening at 6 o'clock P. M. Rally freeman! Turn out tanners!

DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENTS.—Last week we gave a detailed account of Democratic mob violence in various parts of the country, cutting down Republican poles, mobbing Republican clubs etc. Thursday night last the same animus was showed in Ypsilanti. Failing after four days effort in the mad-cap operation of raising a dangerous hickory pole, corner of Congress and Washington Sts., the maddened Democracy went into the business of cutting Republican poles and stealing Grant flags. Soon after 12 o'clock Mrs. Gray, wife of Alderman Gray, whose residence is opposite our office heard a noise and got up and lit a light and raised a window, (Mr. Gray being away from home.) Several persons, evidently grown men, fled from their pole, and in a moment after she heard our pole fall. In the morning Mr. Gray's halliards were found cut to pieces and flag stolen. The scoundrels only had time to steal my flag. It was the act of grown up men, probably young men. The tracks measured from 9 to 10 inches. An attempt was made the other evening to cut down the Republican pole, corner of Congress and Huron Sts, but the parties were scarred away by the night watch. Of course honorable Democrats will denounce the act. But their denunciations amount to nothing so long as they train in such company. These outbreaks all over the country by the emisaries of the Ku-Klux-Klan are logical consequences of such editorials as we find in the *Sentinel* and the brazen speeches of the leaders. If these vandal acts don't make more than 50 votes for Grant, then it is because there is not an honorable man in the Democratic party.

P. S.—Mr. Gray's flag was inscribed with the stars and stripes. If the banner had borne the stars and bars Democrats would never have hauled it down.

POLE RAISINGS.—Amos Wilber and his Republican neighbors in Superior raised a very nice pole last Saturday. Effective speeches were made by Sen. Childs, C. Shier and D. B. Greene. Three cheers were given for the stars and stripes, three for the standard bearers, and three for the patriot, Mr. Wilber. A fine pole has been raised in Bellville, also in Rawsonville a capital one. The people turned out well in both these places and had rousing meetings. At Dentons a handsone pole has been raised and a large and enthusiastic attendance. The people are fully aroused. Last Saturday Capt. Hudson raised a beautiful pole. Thursday evening the colored friends raised a nice pole near the west public square. Messrs. Jacobs, Wells and others made stirring speeches.

ANOTHER POLE CUT DOWN.—Just going to press we learn that the Ku-Klux have cut down the Republican pole in Ann Arbor. "Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad."

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF ANTIETAM,—Citizens, next Wednesday the glorious 17th, the Stonewall Regiment will hold their regimental re-union in our city. A dinner will be given in the grove, if the weather is pleasant, otherwise in a public hall. The invitation is extended to ALL members of the Regiment and their wives. The Regimental Asssociation will meet at 10 o'clock A. M., for election of officers, and the transaction of other business, at which time, also, the Annual Address will be given. At one o'clock P. M. the assembly will be sounded, and all will march to the dinner table. Following dinner will come toasts, extempore speeches and music, and a general good time. Citizens, let us give the boys a good dinner, and have a grand time.

PUBLIC WORSHIP TO-MORROW.—Rev. Mr. Cornelius of Detroit will preach at the Baptist Church. Rev. Mr. Wilson, pastor of the Episcopal Church, who has been absent several months will be welcomed home by his people. Rev. Dr. Newton of Philadelphia will preach morning and evening. In the afternoon at 3 P. M., he will address the children.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Ypsilanti, Sept., 9th, 1868.

17th Michigan Infantry. Annual Re-union. Meeting at the Union Hall, persuant to call of citizens of Ypsilanti.

Hon. John S. Jenness, was called to the chair, and J. N. Howland, appointed Secy.

Hon. S. M. Cutcheon stated the object of the meeting to be, to appoint committees, and make suitable arrangements for the annual re-union of the 17th Mich. Infantry, to be held at Ypsilanti, the 17th inst.

It having been proposed, to have a dinner in the grove. Music by the band. A welcoming address, and such other exercises as may seem appropriate.

Om motion the following committee were appointed.

COMMITEE OF RECEPTION.

Liut. Geo Harmon, 17th, Mich. Infantry
Sergt. J. Mc Dougal, " " "
Capt. A. A. Van Cleve, 20th, " "
Priv't. H. H. Webb, 17th, " "
Sergt. John W. Wise, 20th, " "
Sergt. Jas. M. Kanouse, 1st, " "

Also a Comm. on dinner consisting of—

Capt. S. E. Hudson, 1st, Mich. S. S.
Samuel Post, Esq.
Liut. P. M. Skinner, 20th, Mich, Infantry.
Priv't. Chas. Root, 24th, " "
Maj. J. N. Wallace, th, " "
Liut. Don C. Batchelder, 6th, " "

Also the following Com. on on finance and music.

Hon. John S. Jenness,
Capt. Clinton Spencer, 1st, Mich. Infantry.
Edwin F. Uhl, Esq.

Dr. N. Webb of Pittsfield, was invited to deliver the welcoming address.

On motion the secretary was instucted to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, to the city press for publication.

J. N. HOWLAND, Secy.

A GOOD SINGLE HARNESS FOR SALE. Applyat the COMMERCIAL OFFICE

NEW PAPER MILL.—Our time was so thoroughly employed, that we are compelled to defer to annother week, our promised description.

25 cts. for the campaign COMMERCIAL. Who will take one for gratuitous distribution?

$25,00 REWARD.—I will give $25 for the arrest and conviction of the Democrats, who in accordance with the animus of the party north and south, cut my halliards to peices and stole my flag, on Thursday night last Sept 11th,

MARTIN GRAY,

25 cts. for the COMMERCIAL from now until the glorious shouts are heard Nov. 3d.

$25,00 REWARD.—I will give $25 REWARD for the arrest and conviction, of the Democrats who cut down my pole last Thursday night and stole my flag.

C. R. PATTISON.

ESSENCE OF INK—a wonderful preparation: will produce Ink of the best quality instantaneously by simply mixing with water at less than one-fourth the cost of ordinary ink. AGENTS WANTED, either Ladies or Gentlmen in every town in the state. A sample package th terms sent free on receipt of 18 cents. s, Sperry and Co Burlington, Vt. 235 3w.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet artical—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

DIED.

In Ypsilanti, July 3d 1868, W. S. Roberts, son of H. L. and E Roberts, aged 21 years.

He has borne his burden of joy and pain,
He has had his portion of hopes and fears,
He has wrought out his work, he has gained his gain,
He has smiled his smiles, he has wept his tears,
It is over now, the record closed,
And leaves him there to his long repose,

Speak of him gently, remembering well,
He was child of earth as we are now,
He strove with temptation, he yielded and fell,
And anon he conquered as we still do,
His history is what ours shall be,
Speak of him, think of him tenderly.

But you remain, and he is gone,
You will fill places he knows not of,
Your heads will be frosted, your bosom be low,
Even your hearts will grow tame and cold,
And the faltering step, and the failing breath,
Will remind you of approaching death.

Rivalry, coldness, worldliness, pride,
Why should we yield to their baleful thral,
Let us clasp hand closer, as downward we glide,
Into the shadow that waits for all,
For soon we shall be among the old,
And the days of our years will soon be told.

Farewell, dear child, again farewell.

I. C.

In Ypsilanti, Sept. 7th, Wm. Parker Armstrong, aged 17 years.

He was a member of the Union School.

In Ypsilanti, on Saturday Sept., 5th, at the residence of O. N. Conklin, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Spencer, aged 78 years.

Hattie Babcock, daughter of Warren and Cordelia Babcock, Sept. 10th, of Typhoid fever, aged 14 years.

Were thine the fond, endearing ways
That tenderest feeling prove;
A thousand wiles to win our praise,
To claim and keep our love.
Fondness for us thrilled all thy veins;
And, Hattie, can it be
That naught of all the past remains
Except vain tears for thee?

O heavenly child of mortal birth!
Our thoughts of thee arise,
Not a denizen of earth,
But inmate of the skies.
To feel that life renewed is thine,
A soothing balm imports;
We quaff from our Faith's cup divine,
And Sabbath fills our hearts.

Thou leanest where the fadeless wands
Of amaranth bend o'er;
Thy white wings brush the gold'en sands
Of Heaven's refulgent shore.
Thy home is where the psalm andsong
Of angels choir abroad,
And blessed spirits all day long
Bask round the throne of God.

Emma A. Mallery, in Ypsilanti, Sept. 8th, 1868, aged 28 years.

Dearest wife, dearest mother, thou hast gone to thy rest,
To the land where no sorrow is known,
Thy prayers are recorded, thou cans't sleep sweetly now,
On yonder high grounds looking up to thy high home,

Thou last left me Nellie, and how dear to my heart,
As her whom to me God hath given,
May I guide her infant steps in the pathway of right,
And all three meet above in Heaven.

YPSILANTI MARKET REPORT.

Ypsilanti, Sept. 5th, 1868.

Wheat,	195
Oats,	50
Corn in ear,	50
" shelled,	95 & 100
Butter,	32
Eggs,	15
Beans,	3 50
Barley,	3 25
Potatoes,	50
Rye,	110 to 138
Wool,	38 to 40
Dried apples,	8 to 9

COE'S COUGH BALSAM, the great popular remedy for cough, colds, croup, whooping cough and consumption. In connection with the ordinary 4 oz. size, Coe's Cough Balsam is now put up in mammoth family bottles, giving twice the amount of medicine given by any others for $1. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines. No family should be over night without it in the house. 217-1y

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Freeman T. Matthews, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of D. B. Greene in the city of Ypsilanti, in said County, on Saturday, the seventh day of November, and Saturday the sixth day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated September 7th A. D., 1868.

CHARLES HOLMES Jr., } Commissioners.
DANIEL B. GREENE, }

237-4w.

SALE OF STATE TAX LANDS.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, Mich. July 1st, 1868.

Notice is hereby given, that certain lands situated in the County of Washtenaw, bid off to the State for Taxes of 1866, and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County some time next month, will be sold at public auction, by said Treasurer, at the County seat, on the first Monday of October next, at the time and place designated for the ordinary Tax Sales if not previously disposed of at this office, according to law.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said Lands, and may be seen on application at the office of the County Treasurer.

Lands struck off to the State for Taxes of 1866, or other years, at the Tax Sales in October last, will be offered subject to the right of redemption prescribed by law, as well as to the right of purchase of the State bids at this Office, prior to the sale.

WM. HUMPHREY,
AUDITOR GENERAL.

ANNUAL TAX SALES.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1868.

So much of each of the following described tracts or parcels of Land, situated in the County of Washtenaw, delinquent for unpaid Taxes, for the years mentioned below, as will be sufficient to pay the taxes, interest and charges thereon, will be sold by the Treasurer of said County, on the first Monday of October next, at such public and convenient place as he shall select in Ann-Arbor, the County Seat of said County, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

WM. HUMPHREY,
AUDITOR GENERAL.

1867.

Town 2 south of Range 3 East.

	SECTION.	ACRES. 100ths.	TAXES.	INTER'ST.	CHARG'S.	TOTAL.
17½ acres of land on se¼ of nw¼ bd. n. by Mill Creek, e. by T. Leach's and P. Belcher's land s. by M. C. R. R. w. by Rose Conety's land.	12	35 86	3 58	1 00	40	44
Town 3 South of Range 3 East.						
Nw¼ of nw¼ of ne¼	1	10	1 33	13	1 00	2 46
Ne¼ of se¼	10	40	1 32	13	1 00	2 45
Town 4 South of Range 3 East.						
Bounded s & w by E. A. Patridge, n by city road, E. by D. Ambler.	1	1 68	16	1 00	2 84	
Town 2 South of Range 4 East						
Ne¼ of sw¼	4	40	95	09	1 00	2 04
Town 1 South of Range 6 East.						
A parcel of land bd. n. and w. by S. Buchoz land, s. by N. O. Stearn's land, e by highway.	5	50	5 37	53	1 00	6 90
Se¼ of sw¼ of sw¼	10	10	2 20	22	1 00	3 42
Town 2 South of Range 6 East.						
S½ of n½ of Lot No. 1 on Maynard's Plat of e½ of se¼	19	5	1 71	17	1 00	2 88
N½ of w½ of nw¼	20	40	18 35	1 83	1 00	21 18
Und. 1-5th of 51 acres, said 51 acres bd. e by A. M. Markham, n. by n. line of sec. 31, s. by E. and W. quarter line of sec. 31, w. by S. Markham.	31	51	10 48	1 04	1 00	12 52
Town 3 South of Range 6 East.						
S½ of s½ of sw¼	27	40	8 54	85	1 00	10 39
Town 4 South of Range 6 East.						
Part of sec. 10 bd. w by sec. line, n by P. Cook, E. by quarter sec. line s by Kelsey & Estleman.	10	44	6 08	60	1 00	7 68
Sw¼ of nw¼	26	40	8 32	83	1 00	10 15
63-8ths of s½ of ne¼	27	30	5 41	54	1 00	6 95
W½ of sw¼	36	80	20 13	2 01	1 00	23 14
Town 1 South of Range 7 East.						
Spt. of sw¼	19	20	6 56	65	1 00	8 21
N½ of n½ of se¼	25	40	11 05	1 10	1 00	13 15
Town 3 South of Range 7 East.						
Commencing at sw corner of e½ of nw¼ sec 10 running n 2 chs. 55 l'ks. East 11 chs. 80 l'ks. s2 ch 55 l'ks, w11 chs 80 l'ks to be ginning.	10	3	4 90	40	1 00	5 40
Town 4 South of Range 7 East.						
W½ of nw¼ of nw¼	1	23	3 79	37	1 00	5 16
E½ of ne¼	2	92	19 02	1 90	1 00	21 92
E½ of se¼	14	80	55 97	5 59	1 00	62 56
Sw¼ of sw¼	22	40	8 27	82	1 00	10 09
E½ of ne¼	23	80	59 39	5 93	1 00	66 32
Sw¼ of ne¼	24	40	25 13	2 51	1 00	28 64
W½ of se¼	24	80	49 73	4 97	1 00	55 70
E½ of se¼	24	80	49 73	4 97	1 00	55 70
Town 4 South of Range 7 East.						
13 34-100ths of Spt. of nw¼ of nw¼ of sec. 25 bd. as follows, beginning at a stake 13 chains and 33 links s of the nw corner of said sec. 25 thence running s. 6 chains 67 links to ¼ line of said section, thence e. on said quarter line 20 chains, thence n 6 chains and 67 links, thence w. to the place of beginning	13	32	2 74	27	1 00	4 01
Town 4 South of Range 7 East.						
13 34-100ths acres of spt. of ne¼ of nw¼ of sec. 25 bounded and described as follows, viz; beginning at the ne corner sw¼ of nw¼ of said sec. thence running e 20 ch's. along the E & W¼ line, thence n 6 chs 67 links, thence w parallel withsaid ¼ line 20 chains thence s. 6 chs. 67 links to the place of beginning.	25	13 34	6 27	62	1 00	7 89
E½ of ne¼	25	80	49 52	4 95	1 00	55 47
W½ of ne¼	25	80	49 52	4 95	1 00	55 47
Sw¼ of nw¼	25	40	6 57	65	1 00	8 22
Se¼ of nw¼	25	40	9 17	91	1 00	11 08
W½ of sw¼	25	80	16 09	1 60	1 00	18 69
E½ of sw¼	25	80	31 69	3 16	1 00	35 85
Und ½ of w½ of se¼	25	80	26 24	2 62	1 00	29 86
E½ of se¼	26	80	11 20	1 12	1 00	13 32
Nw¼ of nw¼	29	40	5 09	50	1 00	6 59
Sw¼ of se¼	31	39	5 90	59	1 00	7 49
Ne¼ of ne¼	31	40	5 90	59	1 00	7 49
Town 4 South of Range 7 East.						
E ½ of ne¼		36	80 33 51	8 35	1 00	37 86

CITY OF ANN ARBOR.

		TAXES.	INTEREST	CHARGES	TOTAL
Lot 4 and S½ lot 5 B 4 s of H st R 4 e	14	35	1 43	1 00	16 78
Lot 1, 2, &3. " 7 " " " " 4 "	47		04	1 00	1 51
A piece of land 5 " " " " " 5 " part of lots 12 & 13 commencing at se corner of Packard St. running thence w to D. Mayer's land, thence w to Mrs. B. Smith's land thence n to Packard St., thence along the s side of Packard St. to the place of beginning			6 74	67	1 00	8 41
Sw¼ of Lot 1 Blk 3 s of H st R 6 e			21 89	2 18	1 00	25 07
" 15 " 7 " " " " 6 "			1 69	16	1 00	2 85
" 9 " 5 " " " " 8 "			3 03	30	1 00	4 33
" 11 " 5 " " " " 8 "			3 03	30	1 00	4 33
" 11 & 12 " 3 " " " " 9 "			10 10	1 01	1 00	12 11
" 5 " 6 " " " " 10 "			3 45	34	1 00	4 79
" 10 " 6 " " " " 10 "			3 44	34	1 00	4 78
" 4 " 7 " " " " 10 "			2 75	27	1 00	4 02
" 11 " 7 " " " " 10 "			2 75	27	1 00	4 02
Lot 7 Blk 6 S of st R 11 "			2 40	24	1 00	3 64
" 10 " 6 " " 11 "			2 40	24	1 00	3 64
" 2 " 7 " " 11 "			3 05	30	1 00	4 35
" 5 " 7 H st " 11 "			3 05	30	1 00	4 35
" 7 " 7 " " 11 "			2 40	24	1 00	3 64
" 12 " 7 " " 11 "			2 40	24	1 00	3 64
" 16 " 2 " " 12 "			2 75	27	1 00	4 02
" 4 " 7 " " 12 "			2 06	20	1 00	3 26
" 10 " 7 " " 12 "			2 06	20	1 00	3 26
" 2 " 1 " " 13 "			1 73	17	1 00	2 90
" 12 & 13 " 1 " " " 6 "			28 07	2 80	1 00	31 87
E½ of w½ 5 & 6 " 4 " " " 11 "			8 02	80	1 00	9 82
" 4 " 6 s of H st " 1 w			2 11	21	1 00	3 32
" 1 " 5 " " " " 2 "			1 76	17	1 00	2 93
" 9 & 10 " 5 " " " " 2 "			2 80	28	1 00	4 08
W½ of w½ of sw¼ and 4 rods off from n end of E½ of e½ of sw¼ sec. 20 2 s. 6 e. excepting therefrom 8½ acres heretofore sold John Gregory about 26 acres.			7 17	7 17	1 00	7 94
A piece of land on sec. 21 bounded n ely by Isaac Dunn and Frances Ways land, s ly by Dixboro road, and sw ly by Mark Leseur, and w by Mill Street. Containing 1 acre more or less and being a kind of three square in shape.			1 73	17	1 00	2 90
Lot bounded e by Mill race, s by Miller Avenue, N by Butler, and w by Spring Street.			7 18	71	1 00	8 89
Lot bd. n by Felch St. E by Barry's land, s by Miller Avenue, w by J. A. Freeman's land			10 76	1 07	1 00	12 83
Lot e side of Detroit St. bounded n by Walker's land, e and s by Buchoz, W by Detroit Street.			3 48	34	1 00	4 82
Lot bounded n by n St. E by State St., w and s by Bower's Addition.			93	09	1 00	2 02
Saw and Cider Mill on Sec. 21 bounded n by Powers and Mc Cullum, W. by Stone, s by Halliday, and e by Mill St.			22 74	2 27	1 00	26 01
Lot bounded n ly by Wall St., e ly by Guile's land, s ly by an alley and w ly by Beisemer's land.			1 73	17	1 00	2 90

DAVIDSON & GUITEAU'S ADD.

	Bl'k				
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9&10	1	1 80	18	1 00	2 98
" 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 11&12	3	1 80	18	1 00	2 98
" 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 10 &12.	7	89	08	1 00	1 97
" 3.	8	21	02	1 00	1 23

HISCOCKS ADDITION.

Lot 1	2	1 80	18	1 00	2 98
" 9 & 10	7	7 18	71	1 00	8 89
" 8	11	5 59	53	1 00	6 92

ORMSBY & PAGES ADDITION.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, &10	14	7 18	71	1 00	8 89

R. SMITH'S ADDITION.

Lot 84	1	73	17	1 00	2 90
" 86	1	73	17	1 00	2 90

R. SMITH'S 2nd ADDITION.

	Bl'k.				
Lot 3	1	13 75	1 37	1 00	16 12
" 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	6	12 04	1 20	1 00	14 24

R. SMITH'S 3d ADD.

	Bl'k.				
Lot 112	4	4 29	42	1 00	5 71
" 11	2	12 88	1 28	1 00	15 16

B. & F. ADDITION TO A. A. VILL.

	Bl'k.				
Lot 2	7	1 73	17	1 00	2 90

TRAVIERS ADDITION TO A. A. VILL.

Lots 10 & 11		3 80	38	1 00	5 18

CITY OF YPSILANTI.

Parcel of land bounded N by A. M. Smiths land, E by lots 57, 58 & 59, Cross and Bagley's Add. S by Prof. Carey's land, W by W. Cross' land		3 07	30	1 00	4 37
Parcel of land bounded N by lot of E. & J. Peck, E by Alley, s by M. N. Lake, w by Norris Street extended North.		9 60	96	1 00	11 56
A piece of land bounded N by Congress St., e by land of Bonnister, s by alley, w by Grove Street.		9 60	96	1 00	11 56

BARTHOLOMEWS ADDITION.

Lot 131		1 96	19	1 00	3 15

FOLLETT, VAUGHN & HOLME'S ADDITION.

Lots 27 & 28		4 13	41	1 00	5 54

LARZELIER'S ADDITION.

Lot 38		1 48	14	1 00	2 62

H. W. LARZELIER'S ADDITION.

Lot 59		2 97	29	1 00	4 26

NORRIS, FOLLETT, & JOSLIN'S ADDITION.

Lots 554-555-556 & 557		27 40	2 74	1 00	31 14

NORRIS FOLLETT SKINNER & JOSLIN'S ADD.

Lots 5 & 6 except 3 rods of S. end		12 34	1 23	1 00	14 57

STUCK'S ADD.

Lots 41 & 42		3 07	30	1 00	4 37

VILLAGE OF CHELSEA.

	Bl'k.				
Lots 1 & 2	1	2 57	25	1 00	3 82
" 21	6	3 22	32	1 00	4 54
¼ acre of land bounded N by Mill Creek, e by Van Ordan's land, s by n St. w by lands belonging to Kelley's Estate.		64	06	1 00	1 70

VILLAGE OF DEXTER.

	Bl'k.				
Lot No. 4	24	2 21	22	1 00	3 43

VILLAGE OF MILAN.

EDWARDS ADDITION.

Lot No. 5		1 37	13	1 00	2 50
" " 6		46	04	1 00	1 50

VILLAGE OF SALINE.

	Sec.				
Lots No. 10-13-14-15-16-17-18 part of ne¼	11	12 50	1 25	1 00	14 75

VILLAGE OF SYLVAN.

	Bl'k.				
Lots 12 & 13	9	5 8	05	1 00	1 63
" 1	14	3 50	85	1 00	4 85

WASHTENAW COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Ann Arbor, Mich., August 1 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sale of Lands in Washtenaw County, advertised by the Auditor General, as delinquent for taxes of 1867, (and previous years) will be held at the Treasurer's Office, in the Court House at the County Seat of said County, commencing on Monday, the 5th day of October next, at 9 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day, (Sunday's excepted) until the same shall have been disposed of according to law.

GEO. S. WHEELER,
DEPT. COUNTY TREASURER.

G. M. VAIL

Will be pleased to see ladies and gentlemen at his

RESTAURAMT,

where he will do his best to serve up to them

Oysters in Every Style.

FARMERS can get a good lunch, including TEA AND COFFEE, at G. M. VAIL'S, any hour of the day. Plain and fancy

CONFECTIONEY

on hand at all times. Also bread, cakes, crackers, and fancy groceries. Foot of Congress Street. ICE! ICE!

1000 yards black and colored alpacas, 40 cents to $1 a yard at
J. W. JOHNSTON & Co's.,
At the depot.

—o—

2000 yards broad cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, vestings, each for sale cheap at
J. W. JOHNSTON & Co's.,
At the depot.

—o—

500 yards black and fancy silks at bargains at
J. W. JOHNSTON & Co's.,
At the depot.

—o—

3000 yards popkins, delaines, merinos, empress cloths, coburgs, bombazines, etc., at low prices, at
J. W. JOHNSTON & Co's.,
At the depot.

—o—

SHAWLS, fancy goods, notions, etc., at lowest cash price, at
J. W. JOHNSTON & Co's.,
At the depot, Ypsilanti.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.

People will buy goods where

GOODS ARE SOLD CHEAP.

LAMBIE

Has gone east for another stock of

DRY GOODS!

Summer Clothing, Hats, Carpets,

GROCERIES.

Stock kept full. Goods sold cheap. That's what tells.

Ypsilanti Real Estate Agency!

CHAS. HOLMES, Jr.,

[SUCCESSOR TO HOLMES & JENNESS.]

I call attention to a few of the places, I have for sale. All of them can be had at a bargain, and will be sold at ¾ of their actual worth.

$9,000 will purchase one of the finest residences in the city, and on one of its best streets, worth $10,000.

$5,000 will purchase a splendid brick residence, worth $7,000.

$7,000 will purchase a fine Gothic House, with 4 acres of land on Forrest Avenue.

$4,250 will purchase 10 acres of land, new house, and plenty of fruit, just out of city limits.

$3,500 will purchase 30 acres of land, just out of city limits, fair buildings and fruit.

$3,000 will purchase 6 acres of land, brick house, and good fruit in the city.

$5,000 will purchase 9 acres just out of the city limits. Good buildings and fruit.

$2,550 will purchase a fine residence, commanding a fine view of the city, with good buildings and fruit.

$3,500 will purchase a good house and lot, good front, everything in tip top order.

$7,500 will purchase 40 acres of the choisest land to be found in the state, with a good orchard, and a No. 1 building.

$2,800 will purchase a fine residence on Forrest Avenue.

$4,000 will purchase 80 acres of land, good buildings and plenty of fruit.

$4,500 will perchase a good brick residence and lot, convenient to church, school, and market.

$3,300 will purchase a good residence, and ¾ acres of land.

$2,500 will purchase a new house and lot on Huron St.

$3,500 will purchase a large and commodious house, barn and good lot, on River street.

$70 per acre, will purchase a splendid farm of 125 acres, fair building, three miles from the city.

$1,600 will purchase a good house and lot, on one of the best streets of the city.

$1,500 will purchase 4 acres of land and building just out of city limits.

$2,500 will purchase a new house and two lots, on Perrin St., near Forrest Avenue.

$500 will purchase a house and lot, north of Forrest Avenue.

$400 each will purchase 2 fine building lots on Cross St., near Normal School.

$1,200 will purchase a new house, with ½ acre of land, on Huron St.

$800 will purchase 6 acres of land, good buildings and fruit in the country. Will exchange for 40 acres of land.

$1,800 will purchase a new house and lot on Congress St.

$1,600 will purchase 80 acres of land, good orchard and barn, two miles east of Oakville.

$4,000 will purchase a handsome residence on west side of Adams St.

$1,700 will purchase a good residence on Ellis St., corner lot.

$1,800 will purchase a good residence on Emmit St.

$1,700 will purchase a good residence in the 3d ward.

$2,500 will purchase a fine residence on River St.

$900 will purchase a residence on Normal street.

Terms of accepting and advertising property for sale are $25, when the property is sold, and no charges until sold or withdrawn from market. Having purchased the entire interest of J. S. JENESS, in the late firm of Holmes and Jenness, the undersigned will be found at the old office, ready to attend to anything in the line of convayancing, collecting note accounts and insurance, both life and fire.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
DETROIT FIRE & MARINE INS. CO. DETROIT.
PHENIX FIRE INS. CO., NEW YORK.
PUTNAM FIRE INS. CO., HARTFORD.

CITIZENS OF YPSILANTI.

Are you all insured? Whether you are or not, why not insure in a home company, and keep your money at home.

The Detroit Fire and Marine Ins. Co., is a reliable stock company.

CAPITAL: $500,000.

Receipts for 6 months ending June 30th, 1867, $36,042,00.

Receipts for 6 months ending June 30th, 1868, $62,091,00 increase 75 per cent.

The following names of officeers and directors, are a sufficient guarantee for prompt and honorable dealing.

DIRECTORS.

John Owen, - - - - - Detroit.
Charles Ducharme, - - - "
Wm. A. Moore, - - - - "
Merrill I. Mills, - - - "
Edward Kanter, - - - - "
John J. Bagley, - - - "
Caleb Van Husan, - - - "
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Stephen S. Cobb, - - - Kalamazoo.
Edmund Trowbridge, - - Detroit.

CAALEB VAN HUSAN, President.
EDWARD KANTER, Vice President.
JAS. J. CLARK, Secretary.

Among the list of patrons of this company are the following in Ypsilanti.

Thos. Ninde,	Chas. King,
J. S. Jenness,	E. Samson,
Bickford & Camp,	Cornwell & Co.,
A. Platt,	Brooks & Mills,
Hiram Batchelder,	John Boyce,
W. S. Henderson,	Josiah Newell,
H. C. Camp,	Clark Cornwell,
J. Dwight,	M. H. Brooks,
H. S. Bradley,	First Cong'l. Socitey
District No. 4 school building,	
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A. W. King,	Samuel Pratt,
S. C. Yates,	Childs, Stett & Co.,
Louis Miller,	Hiram Camp.

CHAS. HOLMES Jr., Agent Huron St., near Post Office, Ypsilanti

FROST & WHEDON

For a Cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases

Is a thin, transparent, oily fluid, extracted by chemical processes from purified juices of the Olive and Pine. The magnetic or concentrated curative power existing in Stafford's Olive Tar renders it an instantaneous and efficient Specific for

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, AND AL

McANDREW'S COLUMN.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING

AT

McANDREW'S.

—o—

We would say to our friends that we have rented the second floor of the Gilman Davis store adjacent to our Ware Rooms in order to make room for the largest and most complete assortment of fine and elegant

FURNITURE!

ever offered to the citizens of Ypsilanti. We shall have the very latest styles of every description of goods in our line direct from New York and Boston. In order to make room for his mammoth stock, we shall offer

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS!

—o—

We intend to keep a full assortment of bedding, including feather beds, pure hair mattresses, pillows, sheets, blankets, quilts, comforters, ticks &c. &c., also the duplex mirrors for ladies toilet bureaus.

—o—

Look at our rices.

Parlor Suits,	$75,00
Parlor Suits,—Green Rep. or Terry,	100,00
Bed Room Suits,	45,00
Sofas,	22,00
Hair Cloth Rocking Chairs,	10,00
Pure Hair Mattresses,	25,00
prime Eye Geese Feathers, pr lb,	1,00
One half prime Geese Feathers,	80
Spring Bottoms,	4,0
Bureaus,	10,00
Common Bedsteads,	3,00
Cottage Bedsteads,	3,00
Round Corner Bedstead,	5,50
Flag Seat Chairs,	3,50
Cane Seat Chairs,	3,50
Wood Seat Chairs,	4,00
Walnut Breakfast Tables,	4,00
Husk Mattress,	6,00
va l Picture Frames,	50
Mirrors, all sizes, ... 25c to ...	100,00

—o—

We pay particular attention to cup

UNDERTAKING BUSINESS.

We keep a large stock of Coffins, Caskets and Burial Cases. Upholstering and Repairing at all times by skillful Workmen. Cane seat chairs re-seated. Reed Seats in old Flag chairs. Please call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

50,000 feet of Walnut lumber wanted.

McAndrew, Clark & Wallace.

FROST & WHEDON

DRUGGISTS,

CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

(Between Boyce & Co's Shoe Store, and Henderson & Glover's)

HURON STREET, YPSILANTI

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully prepared at FROST & WHEDON'S.

—o—

DRUGS, Medicines, and Chemicals at FROST & WHEDON'S.

—o—

HAIR Oils, Pomades and Cosmetics, at FROST & WHEDON'S.

—o—

HANDKERCHIEF Extracts, Colognes, and Bay Rum, at FROST & WHEDON'S.

—o—

COMBS, Toilet Brushes of every description, at FROST & WHEDON'S.

—o—

TOILET Soaps of every description, at FROST & WHEDON'S.

—o—

TRUSESS, Supporters, and Shoulder Braces, at FROST & WHEDON'S.

—o—

PATENT Mediicines, Hair Restoatives, and Hair Dyes, at FROST & WHEDON'S.

—o—

CHOICE Cigars, at FROST & WHEDON'S.

—o—

CALL at FROST & WHEDON'S.

97

LUMBER YARD

ARSONS BROS.,

DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Pine Lumber!

TIMBER,

SCANTLING,

BARN BOARDS,

JOIST, FENCING,

DRESSED FLOORING,

DRESSED SIDING,

DRESSED CEILING,

DRESSED FINISHING

Shingles, Lath, Posts, &c., &c.

Everything usaally kept in their line Long, or other timber, furnished on short notice,

YARD, SOUTH End of River Street, Ypsilanti, Mich. 166

Manhood—How Lost, How Restored.

JUST PUBLISHED, A NEW EDITION OF

DR. CULVERW'S

Celebrated Essay

On the Radical Cure [without medicine] of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated Author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of Self-Abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
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232 3m

LOOK HERE!

MRS. J. HENCHELL'S

CLOTHE CLEANING REPAIRING ESTABLIHM'T

On Washington St., near Congress.

Is the place to get Ladie's and Gent's Clothing of all kinds fixed up and renovated.

Your patronage is respectfully invited

130 1-qr

B. C. WRIGHT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

COAL!

will keep constantly on hand a large stock of

BLOSSBURG,
LEHIGH,
GRATE,
EGG,
STOVE,
CHESTNUT,
BRIAR HILL,
CHIPPEWA,
SCREENINGS,
and STERLING NUT.

Also pays the

HIGHEST PRICE!

For all kinds of

PRODUCE.

Please leave your orders at my office, east end Follett Block, Ypsilanti. 237-3w.

The American Cooking Stove In Court.

At an adjourned term of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of New York, in the second circuit held at the City Hall, in the city of Albany, the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1868.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Nathan K. Hall, *Judge.*

J. H. Shear & J. Packard, *vs.* G. B. Bull & J. M. Rockwell, } *In Equity.*

It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that a perpetual injunction be issued in this suit against the defendants, restraining them from further infringements of said Patent, No. 51,406, dated Dec. 5th, 1865, for improvements in cooking stoves, pursuant to and in accordance with the prayer of the Bill of Complaint.

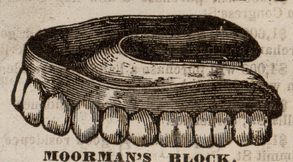
Signed A. A. BOYCE, *Clerk.*

The above suit was instituted for infringement of the Patent securing the manner of fitting the ash pan in the hearth of the American Cooking Stove, and for the combination of the bailed ash pan. We have repeatedly cautioned the public against selling or using stoves with these improvements not manufactured by us. All persons now selling or using stoves with these improvements in violation of the above injunction, without license from us, will be liable to fine and imprisonment.

SHEAR, PACKARD & CO.,
210–9m Albany, N. Y.
For sale by Bickford & Camp.

ALDERMAN, BROS.,

DENTISTS,



MOORMAN'S BLOCK,

Over Cornwell & Hemphill's Bank Corne of Congress & Huron Streets

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,
MANCHESTER, N. H.

FARRAND SHELEY & Co.

WHOLESALE Agts. DETROIT.
And FOR SALE by all Druggists in Ypsilanti
282 1y

GO TO KINGSBURY'S,

AT THE DEPOT,

Where you will find

SCHOOL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS STATIONERY, TOILET GOODS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, LAMP SHADES, CURTAINS and BORDERS.

BRUSHES and COMBS

Drugs and Medicines!!

PAINT, OILS and GLASS!

A sortment of WINES and LIQUORS for medicinal purposes.

Also, a general assortment of fancy goods and Toys

CHEAP FOR CASH.

PUMPS, PUMPS.

THE CELEBRATED

CUCUMBER PUUMP!

Proof against decay, and highly Preservative of the purity of the water, will be furnished CHEAP, and promptly by the Subscriber, on application. For excellency and durability they are unrivalled.

Apply to the Subscriber, on Cross Street, East of the Depot,

W. C. TINNEY.
Ypsilanti, June 29th, 1867. 175

THE SUCCESS

Of the One Dollar Sale a revolution in Trade.

WE furnish at a uniform price of ONE DOLLAR such as are used by every family, at a less price than they are sold by any wholesale dealer in New York or Boston.

Agents wanted to co-operate with us in carrying out a plan which meets the wants of the million, and in the disposal of a large and varied stock of Dry and Fancy Goods, Silver Plated Ware, Watches, Carpetings, &c.

We meet our agents in a spirit of liberality, and those getting up clubs will receive as premium a handsome present worth from $ to $300, according to size of the club,

A check desiring an article to be sold for a dollar, 10 cts; 20 for $2; 40 for $4; 60 for $6; 100 for $10. Sent by mail. Money should be sent us by Postal Money Order, Registered Letter or Draft on New York, or Boston, *payable to our order.* Circulars mailed free to any address.

HARRIS & PLUMMER.
222 6m. 34 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

CITY MARKET.

HAVING PURCHASED THE MARKET formerly kept by Martin & Lucking, south side Congress St., we offer to the public

CHOICE MEATS

in their season; We shall make it our earnest endeavor to please our patrons. Try us

C. M'CORMICK,
160) B. F. SHELMIRE.

The South to-day is a field of blood. Murder runs riot in Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Assassination has taken the place of insurrection. Armed bands of rebels stalk abroad at midnight with blackened faces, and thus disguised go forth to shoot, stab, and murder their loyal neighbors.

The Southern Democratic leaders are persistently *courting* the negroes. Doesn't this foreshadow miscegenation?—*Albany Journal.*

General Franz Siegel has written a letter to the *Traveler*, denying the report that he is the President of a German Seymour organization in New Yo k. He says he is neither President nor a member of such an organization in New York or elsewhere.

A gentleman who went over the Erie Road to New-York a few days since relates the following: "In the smoking car a political discussion arose. Among those present were some 12 or 15 Jewish merchants from Cincinnati. All of these but a single one pronounced themselves strongly for Grant, and one proposed taking a vote in the car, which was done, andresulted, thirty for Grant and seven for Seymour. He and the Seymour man, with a third to see fair play on both sides, then proceeded through the entire train and polled the passengers. The vote stood 27 for Seymour against 70 for Grant. The Republican Jews were immensely delighted and enthusiastic over the result.

THE *Free Press* is endeavoring to magnify the public debt. But for the rebellion of the Southern Democracy, there would have been no public debt. It is a Democratic legacy. It was made necessary to save the Constitution and the Union from destruction. Having made the expenditure necessary the Democrats exaggerate it, and while professing unlimited devotion to the Constitution and Union, declare the public debt is to much to pay or them.

"Brick" Pomeroy says that the New York Democratic bondholders would not let Pendleton speak in New York City, as he passed through recently. He says "Mr. Pendleton's paper money ideas were antagonistic to the interests of the Rothschild's and their agents here, and it would not do for him to speak in this Democratic city." This is a precious confession. Mr. Pendleton came very near being the Democrat candidate for the President, and yet the Democratic leaders in New York City, are afraid to have him speak there!

Vallandighrm is on the stump for the campaign, having just returned from his visit to Gov. Seymour.

Almost every man who was prominent as a rebel leader before and during the war, is now an earnest worker for Seymour and Blair.

The Louisiana Democracy never mention Seymour and a resident there wouldn't know he was running. The Democratic clubs are called "Blair Sentinels," "Blair Knights" "Blair Guards" etc.

A transparency in a Maine Democratic procession, bore the words, "We vote as we fought." So do the New York rioters of Jnly, 1863.—*Hartford Post.*

The Philadelphia Ledger has the largest circulation of any neutral paper in the United States. On Tuesday last it published a very strong leader in favor of Grant and Colfax.

"We see clearly that a state of affairs which will compel the bondholder to take a debased currency will force every laborer, farmer, mechanic and creditor to take a debased currency as well."—*Horatio Seymour's Cooper Institute Speech.*

"Finnegans! I hope that you will soon succeed in your efforts to reach Ireland, and that when once there you will stay. She certainly wants you, and we can get along just as well without you."—*Frank Blair.*

"My idea of strategy," said the leader of our armies, "is to get as near the enemy as you can, and then—fight him."

We would respectfully submit to the candid consideration of the people everywhere, whether it would not be, all things considered, the part of wisdom to give the republican party the trial of another term, in which to finish up their work, and demonstrate the value and expediency of their system of reconstruction—further and fully to test the excellence and soundness of their plan, which has thus far worked so well, having established a permanent peace, and laid the foundation of an unparallelled prosperity throughout the entire length of the land.

One able man certainly does not agree with the *World* in considering Gen. Grant a man of small calibre. A. H. Stephens has just said;

"Gen. Grant *is underrated by the country and the press. He is a remarkable man,* and one that few appreciate; of decided military genius, indomitable energy and decided will—just the man for a *coup d'etat.*"

The Democratic organ of St. Louis has just made a discovery. It says; "Unwonted energy has taken possession of the Radical party." St. Louis has heard from Vermont.

The New York *Democrat* says: "Michigan will go Democratic, sure." It should read: Michigan will "go for" Democrats, sure.

The Cincinnati Gazette predicts that Hamilton County will give 4,000 majority for Grant and Colfax. That will cook Mother Carey's chicken, Sam.

Colonel J. W. Forney, of Pennsylvania, who is the best authority on the subject, says that Grant's majority will be 30,000 in that State!

The Boston Past is made anxious by the question of a religious paper at Chicago, "Can a Democrat be saved?" It is a difficult problem, indeed; but if a Democrat will eschew the sins of its leaders, and neither drink like Blair nor lie like Seymour, there may be some hope for him.

One of the Copperhead papers of Sacramento was lately crowing over the supposed acquisition of Gen. Halleck to the Seymour and Blair party. As soon as the General saw the statement he positively contradicted it.

Gov. Seymour says he has been "caught up by the whelming tide." That is what ailed Early when Sheridan got after him and sent him "whirling through Winchester."

Chicago boasts 47 companies of Tanners, with over 5,000 members. Bully.

Semmes said in Mobile:

"I drew my sword against the old flag—the old flag which no longer represented these principles; it was not the flag of 1776 against which I drew my sword, but the flag which had become 'a flaunting lie,' so called by prominent politicians of the North. But now, in spite of the efforts of those politicians, who endeavored to strangle the old Democratic party, by erecting in its stead a new Conservative party—a sort of conglomerated party—which was to comprise politicians of every shade of opinion, the grand old Democratic party has risen from the long slumber in which it has induged, and now gives signs of new life and vitality; and I have come here to-night from the country to ratify and rejoice with you in the nomination of Seymour and Blair.

Vallandigham says the New York Convention was "imbued with the spirit which went forth on the natal morn when Christ was born." The operations of that spirit are described on unquestional authority in these words:

"Then Herod was exceeding wroth, and sent forth, and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and under."

Imbued with this spirit, the New York Convention choose as their candidate the "friend" of the men who roasted young orphans in 1863.

Gov. Seymour, it is alleged, pledges himself, if elected, to assert and act upon the invalidity of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, on the ground that the Southern Legislatures which adopted it are, in the language of the Democratic platform, "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." The same argument would invalidate the amendment abolishing slavery, which was adopted by President Johnson's provisional governments. Does Gov. Seymour also intend to insist that there is no force to the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution?

The Secretary of the Union Republican Congressional Committee is overrun with letters from all parts of the country, containing most cheerful reports of the political situation, and indicating the daily increasing strength of Grant and Colfax. The letters are from some of the best-informed men in the Union, and bear evidence of conscientious and considerate statement. Very many of the writers express the positive assurance that Grant in their localities, will have as large a vote as Lincoln had in '60. They add that the only danger of decrease from that vote which can be apprehended is the confidence which is everywhere felt by Republicans in the success of the ticket, and the possibility of a relaxation of effort under that confidence. Republicans are everywhere urged to spare no labor in fighting the campaign with the utmost vigor.

Should Gen. Grant be chosen President, every one *knows* that the land will have rest for at least four years from the 4th of March next. There will be no more rebellion, no more civil war, within that period. Every acre of our soil, but especially at the South, will be enhanced in value by that result. Stocks will be higher, (in gold,) but only in sympathy with immovable property. No State government will be subverted. No existing rights will be menaced. Peace will be within our borders, industry will be encouraged, and prosperity will be al but universal. Let Grant be President for the next four years, and our National debt will be lightened at least twenty-five per cent. by the mere increase of our population, production, and wealth.

From the Literary Album.

AN AUTHOR'S TROUBLES.

BY J. WARREN WATSON

Would you be a great Author? "Yes" methinks I hear you say "all else that mortals strive for I would gladly exchange for fame!" Yet, my dear friend, even fame (especially an author's fame) has its disadvantages.

For instance, it is not pleasant as you pass up the aisle to your pew in church, to hear in audible whispers such remarks as these; "Who did you say?" "John Milton Goosequill, author of Twilight." "Who would have tho't, it! He looks as though he might be a better judge of chops and potatoes than poetry!" And you take your seat before a battery of curious eyes, which examine everything you wear, from the pattern of your vest to the number of your boot.

If you write a sonnet to dark eyes, some black-eyed little miss of your acquaintance will take an early opportunity of informing you that she can guess whose "dark-eyes" you refer to; and whenever the description of the villain in your story chances to tally with that of a burly neighbor, the latter treats you to a horse whiping because you have "up and put him in a book." Those who read your love-sick verses imagine that you "have got it the natural way, and very bad," never surmising that you write to please the public, not yourself.

Your friends call on you after you have been hard at all day, "nailing" your thoughts down on paper until your mind feels as lame and sore as a city dray-horse. They are shocked at your stupidity, and because you *will* talk of the last and next pic-nic, instead of literature, they go away disappointed.

Then there are the blunders of the compositor, which turn your "jetty locks" into "jelly locks," and instead of noticing a "tremor" in your heroine's voice, you find to your horror a full-grown "stemer" in it.

What great author has not trembled at the crook of that literary vulture, the critic? Truly has it been said that the mere scribbler, one fourth of whose productions are "respectfully declined," is far happier than the author who has a reputation to sustain.

Another fact to be appropriately mentioned is, that men who had not been in sympathy with the Republican party, have in the performance of public duty become convinced that its policy was right and necessary. Thus before being assigned to duty at the South since the close of the war, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Meade, Gen. Pope, Gen. Canby, Gen. Ord and Gen. McDowell, were men of conservative politics. They had never acted with the Republican party, and had no idea of acting with it. They went to their Southern commands, and in the hard, practical school of experience, they became convinced that the path of duty, patriotism and safety was that which the Republican party had marked out. They are treading that path now, living evidences of the purity of design and the adequacy of means of Republican administration.

25 cts. for the COMMERCIAL from now until the glorious shouts are heard Nov. 3d.

Mchigan Central Railroad.

1868. 1868.

ON and after June 29th, 1868, Passenger trains willl run as follows;

TRAINS WESTWARD

	Mail	Day Exp	Ev'g. Exp	Night Exp	Dex. Acc
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
DETROIT, l've,	6:45	9:30	5:25	9:10	4:10
Wayne,	7:40	.....	6:20	....	5:05
YPSILANTI,	8:10	10:45	6:50	10:25	5:45
Ann Arbor,	8:35	11:05	7:25	10:45	6:10
Dexter,	9:05	11;25	7:50	—	6:40
Chelsea,	9:25	—	8:10	—	—
		P.M.		A.M.	
Jackson,	10:25	12:25	9:15	12,15	—
	P.M.		A,M,		
CHICAGO, Arr.	7;45	8:00	6;30	8:50	—

DEXTER ACCOMMODATION.—To Dexter Daily except Sundays. Leaves Jackson Mondays only.

TRAINS EASTWARD.

	Mail	Day Exp	Ev'g. Exp	Night Exp	Dex Acc
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M	A.M.
CHICAGO, l've,	5:00	8:00	5:15	9;30	—
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Jackson,	2:25	3:45	1:05	5:25	—
Chelsea,	3:20	—	—	6;15	—
Dexter,	3;40	4:38	—	6;30	6:40
Ann Arbor,	4:10	5:00	2;18	6:55	7:10
YPSILANTI,	4:35	5:20	2:38	7:15	7;35
Wayne,	5;05	—	—	—	8:10
DETROIT, Arr.	5:55	6:30	3:40	8;25	9:00

DEXTER ACCOMMODATION—To Detroit daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

Trains leave Jackson for Muson, Lansing Owosso, &c., 6;15, 8;15 a. m., and 4:15 p: m.

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1867.

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Steamboat Express, 11;30 p. m.

The Railway Ferry leaves Michigan Central dock at 10;20 a.m. and 6;30 p. m., Detroit & Milwaukee and Michigan Southern dock 10;30 a.m. and 6;40 p, m. Detroit time.

Tickets secured at 39 Woodward ave ue, corner Woodbridge and Third streets, Detroit, and on board the Ferry. Pullmans 16 wheeled palace sleeping coaches run between Detroit and Rochester. Berths secured at 39 Woodward ave.

Trains arrive at Windsor at 5;20 a. m., 30 a m., 5 p. m., m., and 10;10 p. m.

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CHAS. G. SUTHERLAND,
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Hamilton, C. W. Detroit, May 13, 1867

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively Counterfeited. The genuine have the uame of "JOB MOSES" on each package. ll others are worthless.

N. B.—One Dollar, with fifteen cents for postage, enclosed to the sole proprietor, JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt Street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. 224-1y.

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Dunkirk to New York 460 Miles,
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From and after May 11th; 1868, Trains will leave in connection with all Western lines, as follows:

FROM BUFFALO—By New York Time from depot cor. Exchange and Michigan Streets:

5.00 *A. M. NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS,* (Sundays excepted). Stops at Hornellsville 8.09 A. M., (Bkft,); Susquehanna. 1.25 P. M., (Dine); Turner's 7.05 (Sup,) and arrives in New York 9:25 P. M. Connects at Great Bend with Delaware Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and at Jersey City with Midnight Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

7.30 *A M. EXPRESS MAIL,* via Avon and Hornellsville (Sundays accepted). Arrives in New York at 7.40 A. M.

2.35 *P. M. LIGHTNING EXP ESS,* (daily). Stops at Hornellsvile 6.10 P. M. (Sup.) and arrives in New York 7.40 A. M., connecting at Jersey City with Morning Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Baltimore and Washington.

7.35 *P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS,* (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Hornellsville 11:08 P. M. intersecting with the 5:50 P. M. Train from Dunkirk, and arrives in New York at 12.40 P. M.

11.20 *P. M CINCINNATI EXPRESS,* (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Susquehanna 7.48 A. M. (Bkft.); Turner's 1.37 P. M., (Dine), and arrives in New York at 3.55 P. M. Connects at Elmira with Northern Central Railway for Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and points South, and at New York with Afternoon Trains and Steamers for Boston and New England Cities.

Only One Train East on Sunday, leaving Buffalo at 2:35 P. M., and reaching New York at 7:40 A. M.

FROM DUNKIRK AND SALAMANCA—Ry New York time from Union Depots:

7.30 *A. M. EXPRESS MAIL,* from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Salamanca 10.00 A. M., and connects at Hornellsville and Corring with the 7.30 A. M. Express Mail from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 7.40 A. M.

3.25 *P. M. LIGHTNING EXPRESS,* from Salamanca, (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Hornellsville 6 12 P. M. (Sup.) intersecting with the 2. 35 P. M. Train from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 7 4 A. M.

5,50 *P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS.* from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted), Stops at Salamanca 7.45 P. M.; Olean 8.20 P. M. (Sup.); Turner's 10:18 A. M. (Bkft.), and arrives in New York at 12.40 P. M. Connects at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway for Scranton, Trenton and Philadelphia and at New York with Afternoon Trains and Steamers for Boston and New England Cities.

9·50 *P. M CINCINNATI EXPRESS,* from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted) Stops at Salamanca 11.55 P. M., and connects at Hornellsville with the 11.20 P. M. Train from Buffalo, arriving in New York 3.55 P. M.

Boston and New England Passengers, with their Baggage, are transferred *free of charge* in New York.

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